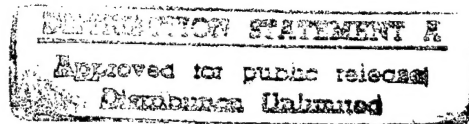


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JPRS Report



China

***Trade Transparency: MOFERT Regulations
on Foreign Trade & Investment***

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China

Trade Transparency: MOFERT Regulations on Foreign Trade & Investment

JPRS-CAR-92-006

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11 February 1992

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MOFERT and General Administration of Customs Circular on Issues Relating to Authorized Agent Offices Signing and Issuing Automobile Import Licenses to Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures and Cooperative Ventures and on Customs Inspection and Clearance of Automobiles Imported by FIEs

92CE0296A Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
7 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] I. In the spirit of China's laws and regulations on foreign investment enterprises and the State Council Regulation on Encouraging Foreign Investment, to facilitate Sino-foreign joint ventures and cooperative ventures in obtaining licenses nearby to import automobiles, with the approval of the State Council, it has presently been decided that from 1 March 1990 authorized agent offices can represent MOFERT in signing and issuing automobile import licenses for the joint ventures and cooperative ventures in the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and cities listed in the plan in their jurisdictions. Specific implementation methods are as follows:

1. In accordance with the annual import quotas allotted by MOFERT to each province, autonomous region, municipality, and city listed in the plan, examine the certifying documentation issued by province-level (including cities listed in the plan) economic and trade departments, committees (bureaus) and sign and issue import licenses and then register the quotas for those sales.

2. A year's quota can only be used in that year. The license is issued from 1 January through 31 December and cannot be used beyond that year.

3. Special type automobiles, special use automobiles, and trucks of various tonnages of product exporting enterprises, advanced technology enterprises, and other enterprises that need to import automobiles to carry out product export agreements do not require import licenses, but can rely on reporting the documentation approving the enterprise and the joint venture contract list to customs. Automobiles for daily living, such as sedans, jeeps (including overland vehicles), medium and small vans with 29 seats or fewer, utility vehicles (minibus), and buses with 30 seats or more all must apply for an import license and report their consumer receipt to customs.

Other nonproduct exporting enterprises, such as joint venture service enterprises like hotels, bars, restaurants, interior decorators, and contract engineers or enterprises producing products for domestic sale must apply for a license to import various types of automobiles for their own use. Import licenses will be signed and issued for special type automobiles, special use automobiles, and various types of trucks imported from funds provided by foreign businesses based on examination of the credentials approving the enterprise, the contract list amounts, and the provincial-level (including cities listed in the

plan) economic and trade control department certification. Import licenses for all types of passenger automobiles will be signed and issued based on provincial-level (including cities listed in the plan) economic and trade control department certification in accordance with import quotas. Enterprises will make their customs declaration based on their import license.

4. Strictly control the importation of expensively priced, high-quality sedans. If foreigners insist on importing high-quality sedans, they can be brought in at the foreigners' own expense, but not be calculated in the foreign investment. Other grades of vehicles for daily living, can be handled based on the situation.

5. Leased automobiles used for business, according to current regulations, in principle are not permitted. In special circumstances, the provincial-level economic and trade department or committee (bureau) can request approval from MOFERT.

6. For such procedures as expired import licenses signed and issued by MOFERT before 31 December 1989 where the [vehicle] still has not been imported as well as changes in the vehicle type, expiration of the authorization and changes in the agent office, and appending a special use certification to the agent office's license, the consumer applies to customs as usual.

II. Foreign investment enterprises, i.e. sole foreign investor enterprises, importing vehicles for enterprise production, business, and daily use, if they are for their own use and a reasonable number, are not limited as to vehicle type, model, or price. They likewise need not apply for an import license. Customs approves them based on the enterprise sanctioning credentials and the contract.

III. Vehicles imported for use in important projects processing and assembling materials supplied by foreign clients, according to relevant State Council regulations, will still not require an import license. They will be strictly examined and approved by the departments (committees and bureaus) of the province, autonomous region, municipality, or city listed in the plan, based on the actual situation, and previous controls will be augmented. Customs will clear them in accordance with relevant General Administration of Customs regulations based on documentation approving [the enterprise] and the contracts.

IV. The jurisdictions of agent offices for signing and issuing automobile [import] licenses are as follows:

Tianjin office: Tianjin Municipality, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province, Nei Mongol Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province, Gansu Province, Ningxia Autonomous Region, and Xinjiang Autonomous Region;

Dalian office: Heilongjiang Province, Harbin City, Jilin Province, Changchun City, Liaoning Province, Shenyang City, and Dalian City;

Guangzhou office: Guangdong Province, Guangzhou City, Hunan Province, Guizhou Province, and Yunnan Province;

Shanghai office: Shanghai Municipality, Zhejiang Province, Ningbo City, Anhui Province, and Jiangxi Province;

Zhengzhou office: Henan Province;

Xian office: Shaanxi Province, Xian City;

Chengdu office: Sichuan Province, Chengdu City, Chongqing City, Tibet Autonomous Region;

Wuhan office: Hubei Province, Wuhan City;

Qingdao office: Shandong Province, Qingdao City;

Nanjing office: Jiangsu Province, Nanjing City;

Fuzhou office: Fujian Province, Xiamen City;

Nanning office: Guangxi Autonomous Region;

Shenzhen office: Shenzhen City; and

Hainan provincial office: Hainan Province.

Ministries of the State Council and Beijing Municipality will apply for licenses from the MOFERT bureau that distributes licenses.

V. Agency office licensing duties and customs inspections and clearances will be implemented from the date specified in this circular. Control and interpretations regarding the import of automobiles by foreign investment enterprises will be based on this document, and previous documents issued by MOFERT and the General Administration of Customs that conflict with this document are rescinded.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

General Administration of Customs

15 February 1990

MOFERT Regulation on the Examination and Approval of Holding Economic and Technical Exhibitions in China

92CE0296B Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
7 Dec 91 p 2

[Text]Article One: Definition

All exhibitions displaying foreign technology, equipment, or finished products coming to China from abroad and retaining them for purchase or arranging for import are to be considered foreign economic and technical exhibitions coming to China from abroad and should be handled in accordance with this regulation.

Article Two: Principles for Conducting Exhibitions

The purpose of conducting a foreign economic and technical exhibition in China is to introduce advanced

foreign technology, equipment, and samples to promote the development of domestic production, crafts, and technology; accelerate the upgrading and replacement of export products; and develop external trade. The exhibition should in principle contain advanced foreign technology, equipment, and products. Exhibition products retained for purchase should be handled by companies involved in the business of foreign trade and imports.

Article Three: Units Holding Exhibitions

Foreign economic and technical exhibitions held in China should be sponsored by committees for promoting international trade at various levels and their subordinate exhibition companies (centers) as well as companies in the business of holding foreign economic and technical exhibition in China with the approval of MOFERT and its authorized units. Learned societies of various types, associations, and enterprises and institutions not authorized to engage in foreign trade must not conduct foreign economic and technical exhibitions in China. National bilateral economic and technical exhibitions in principle should be sponsored by the China International Exhibition Center.

Article Four: Procedure for Obtaining Approval

Foreign economic and technical exhibitions held in China by the China International Exhibition Center report to the China International Exhibition Promotion Committee for permission and file with MOFERT. Other enterprises in the business of holding foreign economic and technical exhibitions in China, institutions, and various foreign trade corporations and industry and trade corporations holding foreign economic and technical exhibitions in China report to MOFERT for permission. Small technology exchanges and exhibitions of foreign samples with a display area of 500 square meters or less conducted by foreign trade corporations and industrial and trade corporations themselves in conjunction with orders for imported goods need not obtain permission.

Exhibitions held by the international trade promotion committees of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and cities listed in the plan and their subordinate exhibition companies as well as exhibitions held by enterprises and institutions authorized to hold foreign economic and technical exhibitions in China report to the governments of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, or cities listed in the plan or units authorized by them for permission and file with MOFERT.

Article Five

Customs relies on the documentation of the unit approving the holding of the economic and technical exhibition in China stipulated in article four of this

document and the foreign agreement for holding the exhibition signed by the sponsoring unit in inspecting and clearing exhibit items, items for sale, and publicity materials. For small technology exchanges and exhibitions of foreign samples with a display area of 500 square meters or less conducted by foreign trade corporations and industrial and trade corporations, customs relies on the foreign agreement of the sponsoring company in inspecting and clearing exhibit items, items for sale, and publicity materials.

Article Six: Other

Central units holding exhibitions and local economic and trade departments (committees and bureaus) should report to MOFERT at the end of each year on the exhibitions held in their unit or their region that year.

These measures go into effect from the day that they are promulgated.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

29 April 1988

Export Permit Control Methods and Methods for Applying Quota Controls to the Export of Some Steel Products to the United States

92CE0244A Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
14 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] In 1989, the governments of China and the United States signed a new trade agreement for some finished steel products, the effective period of the agreement to run from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1992. The Chinese Government agreed to continue quota and permit controls for deliveries to the United States of some finished steel products (See attachment 1 for a detailed listing of products.) Notice of methods to be used is provided as follows:

1. The application of quotas to exports of some finished steel products to the United States is to be under control of MOFERT, the specific task of issuing permits to be discharged by its Quota Permit Affairs Bureau. One export permit (original) is to be issued for each shipment as a certificate for Chinese Customs examination and clearance, and as an import declaration for United States Customs. For each shipment, all corporations concerned are to present a duplicate of the contract and a copy of the letter of credit to obtain an export permit from MOFERT for the amount of quota allocation.

2. The amount shown on the export permit must tally with the actual amount of shipment. A single export permit may only contain a single category of goods (nails are category A; all other steel products are category B), but it may contain goods of several different specifications and per unit prices within the same category. Each specification, per unit price, and amount of money must be separately filled in, and the total quantity and total amount of money must be calculated. The unit of

quantity to be used in filling in the form is tons; and the amount of money is to be filled in to three decimal places.

3. The export permit form consists of four sheets. After the Chinese Customs has examined it and signed the clearance date on it, the first sheet (the original) is to be taken back by the exporter for mailing to the American importer for presentation to the United States Customs as a bill of lading. The second sheet (a copy) is to be retained by the agency issuing the permit. The third sheet (a copy) is to be filed for reference by the Chinese Customs; and the fourth sheet (a copy) is for the use of the bank in handling the final settlement.

4. Export permit numbers are to be sequential, consisting of eight Arabic numbers. The first two digits stand for the calendar year; AA stands for the issuing organization in the ministry, as in 89-AA-000001, and the last six digits stand for the permit serial number.

5. The date of issuance should be as near as possible to the shipment date. The export date is to be written in the customary American way as month, day, and year, the month being given in English. Arabic numbers are to be used for the day and year.

6. The effective period of the export permit is three months. Should the permit expire before loading, it may be exchanged for another export permit if circumstances warrant; otherwise, the Ministry will take back the quota for future allocation. Should the export permit be lost in the transmittal process, should mistakes be found in categories, amounts, or tax regulation numbers in the permit handling process causing the United States Customs to refuse clearance, each corporation concerned must make a report to the Ministry's Foreign Trade Administration, and the Foreign Trade Administration should notify the Commercial Office of the United States Embassy to intervene with the United States authorities concerned to issue clearance, or a supplementary export permit should be issued.

7. When the United States Customs detains shipments on account of efforts to get them through customs without an export permit, the Ministry will mete out administrative and economic punishments.

8. Quotas for the export of some processed steel products to the United States in accordance with annual steel export plans that the state hands down and trade agreements signed by the government of China and the United States are under centralized control of MOFERT. Selective distributions of earnings will be made to corporations in accordance with price levels on the basis of the scale of their exports, the extent of their participation in export plans, and their fulfillment of quotas during the period of the agreement.

9. MOFERT is to draw up allocation plans, and readjust them accordingly as actual circumstances require. Corporations concerned are to turn over promptly to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations all quotas in the system that they are unable to fulfill so that

14. Departments (or committees) of foreign trade and economic relations, and foreign trade bureaus must urge corporations concerned to strive to complete their quotas and turn in their monthly reports, doing all

High speed steel, tool steel, alloy steel.

Seal of Unit Submitting Report

MOFERT Circular on Prohibiting Imports of Used Clothing

92CE0296C Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
14 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] In recent years, some regional and department companies have disregarded human health and the danger of contagious disease and have brought in large quantities of used clothing from foreign countries and Hong Kong and sold them for a profit, causing harm to society.

To protect the health of China's popular masses and maintain our national reputation, relevant departments have researched and determined that, from the date that this document arrives, regions and departments must immediately cease importing used clothing by any method of trade. If there is a violation, it will without exception be investigated and punished as smuggling and the unit responsible for importing will be pursued. Prior to this, in cases where used clothing has already been ordered from abroad but has not yet arrived, the order should be cancelled with the foreign merchant or the matter should be handled outside the country and they must not ship it back into the country again. If, in fact, the order cannot be cancelled nor can the matter be disposed of abroad, when the merchandise arrives, it will be first examined and retained by customs and after undergoing the health department's quarantine and disinfection, it will be turned over to the commerce control department for disposal. Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade 29 April 1985

New List of Export Commodities Covered by Licenses

92CE0287A Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
15, 17 Dec 91

[15 Dec 91, p 3]

[Text] Beijing: The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) recently published a list of 234 commodities covered by the export license system. The ministry is responsible for issuing licenses for 29 of these while the representative offices in various localities are responsible for other 121 kinds under the authorization of the ministry. Meanwhile, licenses for the remaining 84 commodities are to be issued by the economic and trade commissions and foreign trade bureaus of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

In addition to the 226 commodities covered by the export license system published by MOFERT in April, 1991, eight commodities are newly added to the export list, of which one, the diamond, is to be issued export licenses directly by MOFERT. The other seven including single-cylinder diesel engine, indigo powder, sulphur black, beta naphthol calcium tungstate, sodium tungstate, aluminum and aluminum-base alloy (originally this commodity is classified into "aluminum material"

category commodity, this time it is separately listed) are to be issued export licenses by the representative offices. There is not any change for the rest 84 commodities to be managed by the economic and trade commissions and foreign trade bureaus of various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and cities.

Following is the list of 234 commodities:

Commodities whose export licenses are issued by MOFERT (29 in total):

1. Maize - kt; 1005 maize grains - kt; 11031300 - crushed maize grains - kt; 11022000 - maize flour - kt - (not including maize starch and maize protein powders)
2. 1006 - Rice - kt - (polished glutinous rice, polished round-grained nonglutinous rice and polished long-grained non-glutinous rice, including unpolished rice, crushed rice and paddies but not including rice products such as glutinous rice flour)
3. Mushrooms (salt, salted and sour (vinegar) small white mushrooms (*agaricus bisporus*), other mushrooms are not covered by the license system); 07119011 - canned salt mushrooms - kt; 20031010 - canned mushroom - kt - (referring to small white mushroom—*agaricus bisporus*)
4. Tea (licenses for oolong tea and black tea are to be issued respectively by the representative offices of the MOFERT and provincial economic and trade committees); 09022090 - green tea - kg; 09022990 - other types of tea - kg - (medicinal healthy tea is not included)
5. 24011010 - Flue-Cured Tobacco - kg
6. 23025000 - Bean Meal - kt; 23040000 - bean cakes - kt - (including tile-shaped bean cakes, crushed bean cakes and flour of bean cakes)
7. Soya Bean - 12010000 - soya bean - kt - (including soya bean protein flour); 12010001 - crushed soya bean - kt; 12081000 - flour of soya bean - kt
8. Real Silk - 50010000 - silkworm cocoon (including real silk, chrysalis silk, thrown silk and so on as well as blended yarn with 50 percent or over 50 percent silk. Blended silk-cotton yarn with 25 percent or more silk needs licenses for export); 50031090 - waste cocoon; 50020010 - silkworm filature silk; 50020020 - doupion silk; 50020030 - tussah silk; 50020090 - other raw silk; 50021010 - silk floss; 50031020 - silk noil; 50039010 - silk tops; 50031090 - other waste silk; 5004000 - silk yarn
9. Raw Silk Fabric - yd - (including woven silk, knitted silk, and knot dyeing silk fabrics, scouring and bleaching silk, not including semi-finished kimono silk fabrics)
10. Cotton - kt; 52010000 - uncarded cotton - kt; 52030000 - carded cotton - kt - (including combed cotton and various kinds of below grade cotton; not including absorbent cotton)

11. Cotton Yarn - pcs - (including blended yarn with 75 percent of cotton or more, but not including dyed cotton yarn); 5205 - cotton yarn - pcs; 52041100 - unbleached all-cotton thread - pcs

12. Cotton Polyester Yarn - pcs; 55095300 - cotton polyester yarn - pcs; 55081000 - unbleached cotton-polyester thread - pcs

13. Cotton Grey Fabric - yd - (including blended fabric with 75 percent cotton or more, khaki grey fabric, corduroy, grey fabric, corduroy gassed fabric, cut pile grey fabric, jacquard fabric made of cotton or blended grey fabric, not including dyed fabric, colour-woven fabric and other unbleached all-cotton woven fabric); 52081100 - unbleached all-cotton plain woven fabric - yd; 52081300 - unbleached all-cotton twill woven fabric - yd; 52081900 - other unbleached all cotton woven fabric - yd

14. Polyester Cotton Grey Fabric; 55131110 - polyester cotton unbleached plain woven fabric - yd; 55131210 - polyester cotton unbleached twill woven fabric - yd; 55131900 - other polyester cotton unbleached woven fabric - yd

15. Rabbit Hair (not including rabbit hair yarn and blended rabbit hair yarn); 51021010 - uncombed rabbit hair - kg; 51053010 - combed rabbit hair - kg

16. 6000 - Drawnwork - batch; 63251100 - hand-embroidered cotton table cloth; 63251100 - hand-embroidered cotton table cloth; 63252100 - hand-embroidered flax table cloth; 63253100 - hand-embroidered chemical fibre table cloth; 63259100 - hand-embroidered table cloth made of other material; 63023110 - hand-embroidered cotton pillow cases; 63023210 - hand-embroidered chemical fibre pillow cases; 63023991 - hand-embroidered pillow cases made of other materials; 63041921 - hand-embroidered cotton and flax bed covers; 63041931 - hand-embroidered chemical fibre bed covers; 62132000 - hand-embroidered cotton handkerchiefs; 62139000 - hand-embroidered handkerchiefs made of other materials; 63029100 - hand-embroidered cotton towels, plate cushions and aprons; 63029200 - hand-embroidered flax towels plate cushions and aprons; 63029300 - hand-embroidered chemical fibre towels, plate cushions and aprons; 63029900 - hand-embroidered towels, plate cushions and aprons made of other materials; 63049210 - hand-embroidered cotton seat cushions and leaning cushions; 63049310 - hand-embroidered synthetic fibre leaning cushions; 63049921 - hand-embroidered seat cushions and leaning cushions made of other materials; 63039200 - hand-embroidered synthetic fibre curtains; 63039100 - hand-embroidered curtains made of other materials; Handknits - 63024019 - hand-knitted table cloth and cushions; 63021010 - hand-knitted bed sheets and pillow cases; 63031100 - hand-knitted cotton curtains; 63031200 - hand-knitted synthetic fibre curtains; 63031900 - hand-knitted curtains made of other materials; 63041100 - hand-knitted bed covers (knitted, crocheted); 6103 - hand-crocheted clothes (male); 6104 - hand-crocheted clothes (female); 65059000 - crocheted caps - (the other kinds of the handknits except crocheted clothes do not include products made of silk)

17. Machinery Embroidery - 63025110 - machine-embroidered table cloth; 63025210 - machine-embroidered linen table cloth; 63025310 - machine-embroidered chemical fibre table cloth; 63025910 - machine-embroidered table cloth made of other materials; 63023110 - machine-embroidered cotton pillow cases; 63023910 - machine-embroidered chemical fibre bed sheets; 63023210 - machine-embroidered bed sheets made of other materials - (the above-mentioned products do not include those made of silk); 61179090 - Arab scarves

18. 7101 - Pearl - kg - (including all types of pearl, pearl chains, including grains of shells of freshwater mussels used for pearl breeding, not including mussel shells); 71161000 - pearl necklaces - kg

19. Tungsten Ore - kg - (including concentrated tungsten ore, waste tungsten, tungsten powder, dust and slug); 26110000 - tungsten and concentrated tungsten ore; 26209000 - waste tungsten, tungsten powder, dust and slag

20. 28418070 - Amonium Paratungsten

21. Antimony - 81100020 - forged and rolled antimony ingots, (ingots referring to refined antimony, including lead-antimony); 81100010 - unrolled antimony; 28258000 - antimony oxide (including antimonous oxide and antimonic oxide, no matter what proportion is; the other name is combustion resistant ammonium antimonite)

22. Coal and Lignite - kt - (including raw coal, screened coal, dressed coal, lump coal, quality coal, mixed coal, coal powder, crushed gangue, materials of humic acid, not including peat and shaped coal); 2701 - coal; 2702 - lignite

/m 23. 27090000 - Crude Oil - kt

24. Finished Oil - kt; 27100011 - automobile gasoline (including aviation gasoline); 27100029 - lighting gasoline; 27100031 - light diesel; 27100012 - gasoline-type fuel oil; 27100013 - naphtha; 27100021 - kerosene-type jet fuel oil; 27100040 - diesel-type fuel oil; 27100052 - lubrication oil; 27100053 - basic oil; 27111100 - liquid gas - (including natural gas and cracked gas from oil)

25. Rolled Steel - kt; 72161000 - rolled steel; 7304 - steel pipes; 7217 - steel wire; 7312 - steel ropes; 72061000 - steel ingots

26. 12112030 - Ginseng - kg - (referring to red ginseng, root of red ginseng, fibrous root of red ginseng, Shizhu ginseng, white ginseng, suncured fresh ginseng, root of white ginseng, fibrous root of white ginseng, soup ginseng, fresh ginseng and ginseng powder, not including wild ginseng and foreign ginseng)

27. 05100050 - Fresh Royal Jelly - kg - (including powder, referring to ran materials, not including ready medicines)

28. 05079020 - Antler - kg - (referring to antler of sika, red deer and white-lipped deer—cervus albirostris)

29. 7102 - Diamond - carat

Commodities whose export licenses are issued by the Representative Offices of the MOFERT in various localities (121 in total):

1. 0102 - Live Cattle - head - (the Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the cattle to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao. As for the cattle to be transported abroad by sea, the representative offices of the MOFERT in various localities issue licenses according to quotas)
2. 01039200 - Live Pig - head - (the Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the pigs to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao. The representative offices in various localities issue licenses according to quotas for the pigs to be transported abroad by sea)
3. Live Domestic Fowl - unit - (referring to chickens, ducks and geese, not including turkeys. The Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the fowls to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao and representative offices in various localities issue licenses according to quotas for the fowls to be transported abroad by sea); 01051190 - live chicken; 01059991 - live duck; 01059992 - live goose
4. Sucking Dove - (including live, iced fresh and frozen pigeons. The Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the doves to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao, and representative offices in various localities issue licenses according to quotas for the doves to be transported abroad by sea); 01060091 - live sucking dove - unit; 02089000 - iced fresh and frozen pigeons - kg
5. Beef - kt - (including fresh, iced fresh and frozen beef. The Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the beef to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao, and representative offices in various localities issue licenses according to quotas for beef to be transported abroad by sea); 0201 - fresh and iced fresh beef; 0202 - frozen beef
6. 0204 - Mutton - kt - (including fresh, iced fresh and frozen mutton. The Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the mutton to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao, and representative offices in various localities issue licenses according to quotas for the mutton to be transported abroad by sea)
7. Frozen Pork - kt - (including iced fresh and frozen port cuts, port chop and pork. The Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the frozen pork to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao, and representative offices in various localities issue licenses according to quotas for the frozen pork to be transported abroad by sea); 02031200 - fresh and iced fresh pork; 02032200 - frozen pork
8. Sucking Pigs - kg - (including fresh, iced fresh and frozen ones. The Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the sucking pigs to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao, and representative offices in various localities issue

licenses according to quotas for the pigs to be transported abroad by sea); 02031101 - fresh and iced fresh sucking pigs; 02032101 - frozen sucking pigs

9. Frozen Domestic Fowls - kg - (referring to whole and cut frozen chickens, ducks and geese, including iced fresh ones. The Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the fowls to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao and representative offices in various localities issue licenses according to quotas for the fowls to be exported by sea); 02074100 - cut frozen chickens; 02074300 - cut frozen ducks and geese; 02072100 - whole frozen chicken; 02072310 - whole frozen duck; 02072320 - whole frozen goose
10. Fresh Eggs - kg - (referring to eggs from hens, ducks and geese. The Guangzhou and Shenzhen Representative Offices respectively issue licenses for the eggs to be exported by land to Hong Kong and Macao, and representative offices in various localities issue licenses according to quotas for the eggs to be exported by sea); 04070021 - hen eggs; 04070029 - duck and goose eggs
11. 03019210 - Eel Fry - kg - (the Guangzhou and Shanghai Representative Offices issue licenses for it); 03019290 - black species - kg
12. Prawn - kg - (referring to prawns cultivated and caught in sea with head or without head, frozen or iced fresh ones, shrimp. The live orient prawn is prohibited from export); 03061321 - shrimp meat (ball); 03062319 - iced fresh and frozen prawn
13. 1007000 - Sorghum - kg
14. 10081000 - Buckwheat - kg
15. 07123200 - Red Bean - kg - (not including red bamboo beans)
16. 07133100 - Mung Bean
17. 07032000 - Garlic - kg - (not including green garlic and peeled garlic)
18. 07129020 - Dried Common Vetch - kg
19. 20056010 - Canned Asparagus - kg
20. Ferns - 20059092 - saled ferns; 07129090 - dried ferns
21. 08024000 - Chestnuts - kg - (not including chestnut kernels without shell)
22. 20059019 - Boiled Bamboo Shoots - kg
23. 20081990 - Canned Broad Bean - kg
24. 1202 - Peanut - kt - (referring to raw groundnuts in shell and raw peanuts kernels)
25. Peanut Products - (not including canned peanut kernels); 20081130 - peanut butter - kg; 20081120 - baked peanuts and groundnuts in shell, peanut kernels - kg; 20081190 - salt, dried and fried groundnuts in shell and peanut kernels - kg
26. 12074000 - Sesame - kg - (including washed and peeled sesame)
27. 08023100 - Walnuts - kg - (not including hickory nuts); 08023200 - walnut kernels - kg - (referring to raw walnut kernels, not including canned raw walnut kernels)

28. 09024010 - Oolong Tea - kg - (the Guangzhou and Fuzhou Representative Offices respectively issue licenses)

29. 4101 - Raw Cattle Hide - pcs; 41042210 - blue wet cattle hide - pcs

30. 41031010 - Goat Skin - pcs; 41042290 - blue wet goat skin - pcs

31. 41031090 - Raw Pig Hide - pcs; 41042990 - blue wet pig hide - pcs

32. 41032000 - Marten Fur - pcs - (export of wild sable fur requires special permits)

33. Timber and Log; 4403 - Log - cu.m. - (not including butter free timber, mulberry timber and tung timber); 44039940 - log of tung tree - cu.m. - (Representative Offices in Zhengzhou, Qingdao, Nanjing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Xi'an respectively issue licenses); 44071010 - lumber - cu.m. - (referring to lumber of tung tree, rubber tree and mulberry timber, and other thick square-shaped and semi-square-shaped planks and semi-finished lumber and planks, not including tree branches and twigs and lumber for cultivating mushrooms and vertically sawn lumber to be processed, riveted, slotted and planed wood products and fine wood products and floor blocks and strips); 44079991 - lumber of tung tree - cu.m. - (referring to thick square-shaped, semi-finished tung timber and planks as well as semi-finished lumber and planks for furniture making. Representative offices in Zhengzhou, Qingdao, Nanjing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Xi'an respectively issue licenses);

34. 4412 - Plywood - cu.m.

35. 38061000 - Rosin - kt; 13019090 - pine rosin - kt

36. 05061000 - Bone Grains - kg - (referring to steamed bone grains, including degelatinized and de-fatted bone grains (lumps) and meal, not including animal feed containing less than 50 percent bone meal)

37. Cashmere - kg; 51053020 - combed cashmere - kg; 51021020 - uncombed cashmere - kg; 51021090 - impubis cashmere - kg - (the Tianjin Representative Office issues licenses)

38. 05040011 - Hog Casings - barrel

39. 05021010 - Pig Bristle - kg

40. 96034010 - Pig-Bristle Paint Brushes - dozen - (including paint brush heads, not including fine art brushes. The Shanghai Representative Office issues licenses)

41. Methol Oil, Peppermint Oil; 29061100 - methol oil - kg; 33012500 - peppermint oil - kg - (including raw mint oil and refined mint oil)

42. 09109900 - Cassia Bark - kg - (the Nanning and Guangzhou Representative Offices issue licenses)

43. 33012930 - Cassia Oil - kg - (the Nanning and Guangzhou Representative Office issue licenses)

44. 53059110 - Ramie - kg; 53059911 - refined ramie - kg; 53059912 - ramie tow/ball - kg

45. 53084010 - Ramie Yarn - kg - (including the yarn with 50 percent of ramie or more, and other blended fibres)

46. 14042000 - Fuzz Fibres - kg - (referring to cottonlinters, not including waste cotton)

47. Bleached Cotton Cloth - yd - (including semi-bleached cotton cloth and brightened cotton cloth.

Coloured cotton cloth for export with about 10 percent of brightened cotton cloth needs no application for licenses; not including knitted bleached cotton cloth); 50082100 - bleached plain cotton cloth, woven cloth; 52082300 - bleach twill and woven cotton cloth; 52082900 - other bleached woven cotton cloth

48. Bleached Polyester Cotton Cloth - yd; 55131120 - polyester-cotton plain, woven cloth - kt; 55131220 - polyester-cotton twill cloth and other kinds of woven cloth - yd - (including semi-bleached polyester cotton cloth and brightened polyester cotton cloth, but coloured polyester cotton cloth for export with about 10 percent of brightened polyester cotton cloth needs no application for licenses. Not including knitted polyester cotton cloth which is bleached and dyed and coloured woven cloth)

49. 53110011 - Ramie Grey Fabric - yd - (including blended interwoven grey cloth containing over 50 percent of ramie)

50. Bleached Thread Pound - (referring to bleached cotton thread and cotton-polyester thread); 52041900 - all-cotton bleached thread (including cone thread); 54011001 - bleached cotton-polyester thread (including its cone thread)

51. 42032910 - Leather Labour Gloves - dozen

52. Newsprint - 4801000 - Newsprint - kt - (not including certain sized cut paper and various types mimeograph paper); 4808100 - corrugated-core paper - kg - (corrugated-core paper and paper board); 4803 - toilet paper - kg - (referring to various sized web, plate paper, small plate face tissues. Not including small packages of face tissues, cased face tissues and napkins)

53. 12119011 - Chinese Angelica - kg - (including the whole angelica, angelica packed in boxes and the heads and the tails of angelica. The Tianjin Representative Office issues the licenses)

54. 12119012 - Pseudo-Ginseng - kg - (including powder of pseudo-ginseng. The Nanning and Guangzhou Representative Offices issue licenses.

55. 27040010 - Coke - kt - (including lump coke, coke dross and powder coke not including petroleum coke)

56. Tungsten Products - kg; 28499090 - carbonized tungsten; 28259012 - tungsten trioxide; 28259011 - tungsten acid; 28259090 - blue tungsten oxide; 81011000 - tungsten ore

57. 72028010 - Ferberite - kg

58. 7801 - Lead and Lead-Based Alloy - kg

59. 7803 - Lead Materials - kg

60. 7901 - Zinc and Zinc-Based Alloy - kg - (not including zinc products and the chemical products of zinc oxide); 7903 - zinc powder - kg

61. Tin - kg; 80011010 - tin ingots; 80030010 - tin solder, welding rods and welding filament

62. Copper Materials - kg - (referring to raw materials, including waste copper materials, copper-based alloy, copper wire rods with 3-millimeters or more in diameter. Not including bare copper wire with 3 mm or smaller in diameter, flat copper wire made from bare copper wire with 3 mm diameter and copper tubes with 12 mm or smaller in diameter and copper wire with

insulating materials); 7407 - copper materials; 7408 - copper wire; 7409 - copper plate, band; 7411 - copper tube; 7404 - waste copper materials

63. Aluminium Materials - kg - (referring to various kinds of aluminium materials and aluminium-based alloys, including waste aluminium materials, bare aluminium wire and waste pop tin. Not including aluminium wire with steel core, wire with insulating materials, ready-cut sets of materials for aluminium doors and windows and special-shaped aluminium materials); 7602 - waste aluminium; 7604 - aluminium materials - (referring to aluminium rods, bars, model bars, not including special-shaped materials); 7606 - aluminium plates, sheets, bands; 7605 - aluminium wire; 7608 - aluminium tubes

64. Pig Iron, Waste Steel and Iron

65. 72022100 - Ferrosilicon - kt - (including dregs of ferrosilicon)

66. Rare Earth Metal; 2846 - other rare earth materials - kg - (referring to other rare earth materials which do not contain 5 to 90 percent of ytterbium. Including concentrate, compound, metal alloy which contains permanent-magnet materials of neo-dymium, iron and boron); 28469011 - ytterbium oxide - kg - (referring to the rare earth metal containing 5 to 90 percent of ytterbium oxide); 25309020 - monazite - kg

67. 26090000 - Tin Ore - (including tin ore and refined tin ore)

68. 26171010 - Antimony Ore - kt - (including antimony ore, antimony concentrate, plumbic arsenic antimony); 28309020 - antimony sulfide - kt - (including crude antimony sulfide at any proportion)

69. 26030000 - Copper Ore - kt

70. 26080000 - Zinc Ore - kt

71. 26070000 - Lead Ore - kt

72. 26020000 - Manganese Ore - kt - (including concentrate and powder)

73. 26040000 - Nickel Ore - kt

74. 2601 - Iron Ore - kt

75. 28331100 - Sodium Sulphate - kt; 28331900 - mirabilite - kt

76. 25232100 - Cement - kt - (referring to the general cement for buildings, not including coloured-pack cement and white cement); 25231000 - cement clinker - kt

77. 27122000 - Paraffin Wax - kt - (including liquid paraffin wax, not including chlorinated paraffin. The Dalian, Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou Representative Offices issue licenses)

78. 28451000 - Heavy Water - kt - (also by name of deuterium. The licenses are to be issued according to the 1986 No. 808 document in import and export classification of the MOFERT)

79. 29321200 - Furfural - kt; 29321300 - furfuryl alcohol and tetrahydro - kt

80. 27071000 - Crude (Light) Benzene - kt

81. 28047000 - Yellow Phosphorus - kt

82. 2800 - Chemicals; cyanogen chloride - kg (chloropicrin, namely, trichloronitromethane); hydrogen

chloride - kg; phosgene, phosphoryl chloride, phosphorus trichloride, sulfinyl, phosphorus (PIII), ethyl formate, sulfur chloride and phosphorus pentachloride

83. 8471 - Electronic Computers - set - (including whole computers and sets of parts); 8473 - peripheral device - set - (including floppy and hard disc drivers, tape drivers, printers and display terminals)

84. 46012030 - Reed Screens - pcs - (including screens of splendid achnatherum and of cattail, the Tianjin and Qingdao Representative Offices issue licenses)

85. 12111000 - Licorice Root - kg

86. 12119013 - Dangshen (codonopsis pilosula) - kg

87. 13021210 - Products of Licorice - kg

88. 12119016 - Cordyceps - kg - (the whole name is Chinese caterpillar fungus (cordyceps sinensis), the Tianjin Representative Office issues licenses)

89. 08109090 - Lo Han Kuo - unit

[Items 90-121 are listed at the end of the book, on page 65.]

[17 Dec 91 p 2]

Commodities whose export licenses will be issued by Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Committees and Departments and Foreign Trade Bureau in all Provinces, Autonomous Regions, Municipalities directly under the Central Authorities and Cities separately listed enjoy the same status as Provinces in the State planning (84 in total):

1. 0104 Live sheep, head (The Guangzhou and Shenzhen representative offices respectively issue licenses for the export to Hong Kong and Macao by land transportation.)

2. Pig by-products, kg (The Guangzhou and Shenzhen representative offices respectively issue licenses for the export to Hong Kong and Macao by land transportation.)

02031100 Fresh and iced fresh whole (half) pig heads and pig trotters

02032100 Frozen whole (half) pig heads and pig trotters

0206300 Fresh, iced fresh and frozen pig offal.

3. 16024100 Hams, kg (The Zhejiang Provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues export licenses.)

4. Processed eggs, pcs

04070092 Preserved eggs, pcs

04070091 Marinated eggs, pcs

5. 03062491 Crabs, kg (Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Jiangsu, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi and Shanghai issue licenses.)

6. 02081000 Rabbit meat, kg (Including whole set, cut, frozen, iced-fresh rabbit meat. Not including heads of rabbits.)

7. 19021920 Vermicelli made from bean starch, kg (Referring to thin one made of green beans.)
19021921 Longkou vermicelli, kg (The Department of Shandong Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues the licenses.)
8. 20031090 Pine mushrooms, kg (Departments of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Sichuan, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Yunnan issue licenses, including frozen pine mushrooms, salted, fresh and pickled ones.)
9. 12122092 Edible moss, kg (Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Qinghai and Gansu issue the licenses.)
10. 08054000 Pomelo, kg (Shatian pomelo is to be given the license by the Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.)
11. 08082011 Ya pear, kg (Including Xue pear and Zhonghua Ya pear. The Hebei Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Committee issues the export licenses.)
12. 08082019 Xinjiang Xiang pear, kg (The Department of the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region issues the licenses.)
13. 08071020 Hami melon, kg (Including the Jiashi melon. The Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region issues the licenses.)
14. Maotai spirit, kg (Guizhou Provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues licenses.)
15. 22089000 Shaoxing wine, kg (Including the four kinds of yellow wines produced in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, such as Shanniang, Jiafan, Xiangxue and Huadiao. Not including other kinds of yellow wines. The Zhejiang Provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues the licenses.)
16. 08134030 Date, kg (The Hebei and Henan Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Departments and Committees and the Shandong Provincial Foreign Trade Bureau issue licenses.)
17. Sugar, kt (white granulated sugar)
17019910 Granulated sugar
17019920 Powdered sugar
18. 1508 Peanut oil, kg
19. 04090000 Honey, kg
20. 03062990 Sea crabs, kg (Including live, fresh, iced fresh and frozen sea crabs. The Departments and Committees of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Shandong and Fujian provinces issue licenses.)
21. 09042010 Dried chili, kg
22. 13021910 Raw lacquer, kg (The Hubei and Sichuan Provincial Committees of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issue licenses. Including the improved lacquer containing over 60 percent raw lacquer.)
23. 33012990 Geranium oi, kg (Including essence of geranium oil. The Departments and Committees of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Shanghai city, Yunnan province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region issue licenses.)
24. 15154000 Wood oil, kg
25. 33012910 Aniseed oil, kg (The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues the license.)
26. 63059010 Gunny-bags, pcs (Including the semi-finished products of gunny cloth. Every two meters of gunny cloth is equal to one gunny bag.)
27. 09024090 Black tea, kg
28. Carpets sq.m. made of wool, silk, silk-wool and chemical fibers. (Referring to all hand-woven or machine-woven carpets and tapestries made of wool, silk, silk-wool and chemical fibers, including velvet carpets and tapestries. Carpets to be exported to the United States are restricted by passive quotas.)
57011000 Wool, silk, silk-wool carpets
57090000 Chemical fiber carpets
29. 36041000 Fireworks and firecrackers, batch
30. 34060000 Candles, kt (Referring to ordinary lighting and art candles. Not including wax articles in complicated shapes and structures for decoration.)
31. 05051090 Feather, kg (Referring to down, feather and pieces of goose and duck. Including water washed or unwashed down and not including decorative feathers.)
05051000 Down, kg
32. 06011010 Narcissus bulbs, pcs (The Guangzhou and Fujian provincial Committees of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issue licenses.)
33. 4802 Hongxing (Red Star) Brand Xuan paper, 100 sheets (The Anhui Provincial Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues the license.)
34. 70049000 Plate glass, sq. m. (Referring to colourless and transparent ordinary glass.)
35. 96091000 Pencils, 12 dozen (Referring to ordinary wooden pencils. Not including wooden colour pencils.)
36. 46012020 Straw and straw articles, batch (The Departments and Committees of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan and Fujian provinces and

Shanghai and Ningbo cities issue licenses. Not including rush, medical straw. Straw articles refer to fraying and jacquard mats and seat mattings. Not including straw baskets and hats.)

37. 32072000 Cloisonne, batch (The Beijing Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade is responsible for issuing export licenses to Beijing and other provinces and municipalities and their foreign trade corporations; the Shanghai and Guangzhou Municipal Committees of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade only issue export licenses for their own. Not including cloisonne pictures jade cloisonne miniature landscapes.)

38. Daily-use ceramics, batch (Referring to daily-use porcelain, pottery, thick roughcast porcelain, red pottery. Including tableware, coffee sets and tea sets. Not including art ceramics, toilet utensils, flower pots, fish pots, building ceramics.)

69111000 Daily-use ceramics

69120010 Daily-use porcelain

69149000 Red pottery (The Jiangsu Provincial Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues licenses.)

39. 29350020 Sulphadimidine, kg

40. 29414000 Chloamphenicol, kg (Referring to medicine materials.)

41. 29394000 Ephedrine, kg (Referring to medicine materials. The Departments of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Qinghai, Gansu province, and Tianjin city, issue licenses.)

42. 30049055 Beijing Royal Jelly, batch (The Beijing Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues licenses.)

43. 30049052 Pianzihuang, g (The Fujian Provincial Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues the license.)

44. 30049053 Yunnan White Drug Powder, batch (Yunnan Provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues licenses.)

45. 29413000 Tetracycline, kg (Referring to medicine materials.)

46. 29362700 Vitamine C, kg (Referring to medicine materials.)

47. 30019010 Heparin sodium, kg

48. 29332910 Levamisole hydrochloride, kg (Referring to medicine materials, not including levamisole phosphate. The Tianjin Municipal Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues licenses.)

49. 29332990 Tetramizole, kg (Referring to medicine materials, the Tianjin Municipal Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues licenses.)

50. 30049090 Dipheptyl phthalate, dioctyl and dibutyl phthalate, batch (The Beijing Municipal Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issues licenses.)

51. 53031000 Jute and Kenaf, kg

52. Knitted grey fabrics, kg (Referring to cotton, and cotton polyester knitted grey fabrics.)

60019200 Cotton knitted grey fabrics, kg

60019200 Polyester-cotton knitted grey fabrics, kg

53. 63021010 Bed sheets, pcs (Referring to cotton and polyester-cotton bed sheets.)

54. 6211 Arab robes and trousers, suit

55. 25083000 Alumina, kt (Not including bauxite and brown corundum sand.)

56. Talcum, kt

25261020 Talcum lump, kt

25262020 Talcum powder, lt

57. 25041000 Scaled graphite, kt (The Departments of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Shandong Provinces, of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, and of Qingdao City issue licenses.)

58. 25111000 Barite, kt (Including powder and lumps.)

59. 25292000 Fluorite (jade-like stone), kt (Including powder & lumps.)

60. 25292000 Chromium ore, kt

61. 2613 Molybdenum, kt (Including molybdenum iron.)

62. 2519 Magnesium ore and its primary products, kt (The Liaoning Provincial Committee of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade is responsible for issuing licenses for Liaoning and other provinces; the Shandong Provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade is responsible for issuing licenses only for its own export.)

25199090 Caustic calcined and dead burned magnesite and electric smelting magnesite, kt

63. 8104 Metallic magnesium, kt

64. 8111 Metallic manganese, kt (Referring to electrolytic metallic manganese, including those made in any way, such as electrolytic manganese.)

65. Ferro-alloy, kt

72021100 Manganese iron, kt

72024100 Chromium iron, kt

72023000 Silicon-manganese alloy, kt

66. Nail wire, kg

7313 Iron wire, kg (Including the iron wires with 3mm in diameter or less, not including copper-plated flat iron wire. The export to the United States is restricted by the passive quotas.)

73170010 Iron nails, kg (Referring to the round nails which are more than 1 inch or less than 6 inches in length, and to various special types of nails. The export to the United States is restricted by the passive quotas.)

67. 25010010 Salt (sodium chloride), kt (Including raw salt and processed salt.)

68. 29181400 Citric acid, kg

69. 28151100 Caustic soda, kt (Including its liquid and solid states, not including reagent of sodium hydroxide. The Departments and Committees of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Tianjin, Dalian and Shanghai City and of Shandong and Liaoning Provinces issue licenses.)

70. 2836200 Soda, kt (Including its liquid and solid states. Not including reagent of sodium hydroxide. The Departments and Committees of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Tianjin, Dalian and Shanghai cities, and of Shandong and Liaoning provinces issue licenses.)

71. 28366000 Barium carbonate, kg

72. 28491000 Calcium carbide, kt

73. 27072000 Toluene (methyl benzene), kg

74. 27072000 Xylene (dimethylbenzene), kg

75. 3903 Polystyrene, kt

76. 39021000 Polypropylene, kt

77. 3909300 ABS Resin, kt

78. 40011000 Rubber, kg (Referring to natural rubber. Not including synthetic and reclaimed rubber.)

79. Bearings, set

84821000 Ball bearings

84824000 Needle bearings

80. 85282011 Black and white TV sets, set

81. 39232900 Plastic plaited bags, pcs

82. 9712 Bicycles, unit

83. 4011 Tyres, set

84. 9090 Dyed and printed silk fabrics, yd

Circular on Strict Prohibition of Export of False or Inferior Merchandise

92CE0244B Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
19 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] In order to maintain China's reputation in foreign trade, special notice is given as follows that units and individuals who adulterate or counterfeit export merchandise will be severely punished to halt the export of false and inferior merchandise:

1. Foreign trade administration and control, business inspection, and industrial and business administration and control organs at all levels are to coordinate the organization of forces to carry out a full one-time inspection of the status of adulteration and counterfeiting of export commodities, and to draw up, as local circumstances require, specific methods for halting and cracking down severely on adulteration and counterfeiting.

2. Foreign trade administration and control organs at all levels are to establish a notification system that ensures export quality. They are to issue notices regularly about the status of local area and local units adulteration and counterfeiting of exports, the units and individuals responsible, as well as the disposition of cases. In addition, they are to be sure to issue commendations to enterprises and individuals that have performed well in halting the adulteration and counterfeiting of exports.

3. No enterprise may export merchandise that does not meet export contract specifications or export merchandise quality standards, much less may they export adulterated or counterfeit merchandise.

4. Foreign trade export enterprises must set up a strict system for examination of export merchandise prior to acceptance. They must increase quality supervision and control during production and procurement, resolutely refusing to procure any that do not meet quality requirements. Export products that production enterprises have processed must be inspected through random sampling, verified cases of deliberate adulteration and falsification swiftly turned over to the authorities concerned for disposition, with positively no shielding of the perpetrators. For merchandise found to meet specifications upon examination by commercial inspection units, a sealing and safe storage system is to be perfected. Merchandise may not be switched without authorization, merchandise quality lowered, or inferior goods misrepresented as being of good quality.

Education of procurement personnel must be improved to familiarize them thoroughly with merchandise and quality standards so that they possess a certain amount of ability to conduct examinations themselves. Procurement personnel must be honest in the performance of official duties. Those who abuse authority, practice graft, and neglect responsibilities are to be criminally prosecuted according to law and, depending on the seriousness

of the circumstances, are to be disciplined administratively or turned over to a judicial organ.

5. Business inspection units must strictly enforce the "Business Inspection Law," improving their inspection skills and capabilities. Whenever business inspection units at all levels find merchandise that does not meet specifications, they are to positively refuse to issue a certificate. When adulterated and counterfeit merchandise is found, business inspection units are to mete out punishment in accordance with regulations.

6. The counterfeiting, changing, altering, theft, and illegal buying and selling of business inspection unit certificates, seals, marks, closures, quality authentication symbols, or the quality certificates signed and issued by other units is strictly prohibited.

7. Units and individuals who purchase, export, or clear adulterated and counterfeit merchandise without regard to pertinent provisions of national laws, thereby damaging the country, and causing political harm and economic losses are to be severely punished by foreign trade administration and control organs in conjunction with industrial and commercial administration and control and judicial organs. When meting out punishments, trade control organs and industrial and commercial administration and control organs are to punish severely enterprises and individuals who have adulterated and counterfeited merchandise in accordance with "State Council Circular Notice on Cracking Down Hard on the Adulteration and Counterfeiting of Merchandise," and "Provision Regulations for the Administrative Punishment of Profiteering," as well as pertinent provisions of foreign trade control regulations, bearing the special character of the foreign trade business in mind:

(1) Detain, seal up, and confiscate within the warehouse all adulterated and counterfeit merchandise in transit.

(2) Cancel the authority of units directly responsible for dealing in the merchandise.

(3) Confiscate all illegal earnings and impose fines, revoking business licenses for serious offenses.

(4) Those directly responsible, as well as leaders who supported, covered up, and connived in the adulteration and falsification are to be administratively disciplined. In serious cases of criminal violation, they are to be sent to judicial organs for criminal prosecution according to law.

The foregoing punishments may be meted out concurrently.

Foreign trade administration and control, business inspection, and industrial and commercial administration and control organs, and foreign trade enterprises at all levels must conscientiously enforce all provisions of this circular notice, strictly prosecute, and crack down on odious behavior involving the adulteration and counterfeiting of export merchandise, unflaggingly striving to maintain China's foreign trade reputation. *Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations*

*State Import-Export Commodities Examination Bureau
State Industrial and Commercial Administration
25 October 1989*

MOFERT Circular on the Redesignation of Its Assigned Personnel Office Locations in Various Places

*92CE0244C Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
19 Dec 91 p 2*

[Text] In accordance with pertinent State Council regulations about hastening and deepening reform of the foreign trade system, in addition to the specially assigned personnel offices already existing in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, and Shenzhen, MOFERT will also establish nine specially appointed personnel offices at Haikou, Qingdao, Xian, Chengdu, Wuhan, Zhengzhou, Fuzhou, Nanjing, and Nanning during the first half of 1991. In order for all specially appointed personnel offices to be able to do a good job in the coordination and control of foreign trade, and to accommodate the import-export activities and the securing of import-export permits by local and foreign trade enterprise, after full consideration of the views of all quarters, MOFERT has decided to make some changes in the work locations of the specially assigned personnel offices in various jurisdictions. Notification of pertinent particulars is provided as follows:

1. Effective 1 August 1991, the pertinent professional tasks in some provinces, autonomous regions, central government directly administered municipalities and plan-designated cities that were formerly the responsibility of MOFERT's Guanzhou, Shanghai, and Tianjin specially assigned personnel offices will become the responsibility of the newly established specially assigned personnel offices concerned, but the work and the location of the specially assigned personnel offices in Dalian and Shenzhen will remain as before. See the attachment for work locations of MOFERT's specially assigned personnel offices in various locations following this redesignation.

2. Once the work locations have been redesignated, MOFERT's specially assigned personnel offices in all locations will continue to enforce applicable regulations of the State Council and MOFERT, actively managing and coordinating foreign trade activities at all locations, conducting investigation and study, and examining, approving, signing, and issuing import-export permits, and examining, approving, and managing the work of foreign trader organizations in China within the purview of MOFERT's authority.

3. In order to ensure that the redesignations are carried out smoothly, all specially assigned personnel offices concerned must closely cooperate to do a good job in turning over functions. Should knotty problems be encountered, the MOFERT departments concerned should be contacted at once to solve them.

4. From the effective date forward, MOFERT units and import-export enterprises in all jurisdictions will please contact MOFERT's specially assigned personnel offices at the new work locations, and apply for and pick up import-export permits there. Until this time, all import-export permits that specially assigned personnel offices have issued in accordance with existing regulations will remain valid.

5. In order for the offices of personnel that this Ministry has assigned to various jurisdictions to be able to carry out their work smoothly, people's governments in all jurisdictions are requested to provide vigorous support

to the work of the offices of specially appointed personnel in accordance with pertinent regulations of the State Council, providing assistance in the transmittal of documents, in work, and in political indoctrination. It is also requested that all departments concerned actively coordinate work with the offices of the specially appointed personnel.

Attachment: "Table Showing Work Locations of MOFERT Specially Appointed Personnel Offices in Various Jurisdictions"

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Foreign Economic Relations
12 July 1989

Table Showing Work Locations of MOFERT Specially Assigned Personnel Offices in Various Jurisdictions

Sequence	Location	Coverage Area	Date Founded
1	Guangzhou	Guangdong Province (including the Zhuhai and Shantou SEZ), Guangzhou City, Hunan Province, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province	Founded first half 1983
2	Shanghai	Shanghai Municipality, Zhejiang Province, Ningbo City, Anhui Province, Jiangxi Province	Founded first half 1983
3	Tianjin	Beijing Municipality, Tianjin Municipality, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, Ningxia Autonomous Region, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, and Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region	Founded first half 1983
4	Dalian	Liaoning Province, Shenyang City, Dalian City, Jilin Province, Changchun City, Heilongjiang Province, Harbin City	Founded first half 1983
5	Shenzhen	Shenzhen City	Founded first quarter 1988
6	Haikou	Hainan Province	Founded first half 1989
7	Qingdao	Shandong Province, Qingdao City	Founded first half of 1989
8	Xian	Shaanxi Province, Xian City	Founded first half 1989
9	Chengdu	Sichuan Province, Chengdu City, Chongqing City, Tibetan Autonomous Region	Founded first half 1989
10	Wuhan	Hubei Province, Wuhan City	Founded first half 1989
11	Zhengzhou	Henan Province	Founded first half 1989
12	Fuzhou	Fujian Province, Xiamen City	Founded first half 1989
13	Nanjing	Jiangsu Province, Nanjing City	Founded first half 1989
14	Nanning	Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region	Founded first half 1989

Temporary Regulations on Export License System

92CE0265D Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
21 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] This regulation has been specially formulated to improve control over foreign trade.

Article 1. The People's Republic of China's implementation of an export licensing system is a necessary measure for unifying dealings with the outside world that improves control over export commodities and coordinates the foreign transactions of all jurisdictions and sectors. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of the People's Republic of China (hereafter abbreviated MOFERT) and its authorized provincial, municipal, and autonomous region foreign trade bureaus concerned, are state-designated organs for enforcement of the export permit system.

Article 2. All import-export corporations and branch corporations under MOFERT jurisdiction, as well as corporations that the State Import-Export Control Commission has approved to deal in exports, are authorized to conduct export activities within approved limits. Corporations desiring to conduct any given export activity must first make application. Following approval by the aforementioned approval organs, once it has registered with MOFERT or with a provincial, municipal, or autonomous region foreign trade bureau and with the Customs by presenting the approval documents, it may engage in export activity.

Article 3. In accordance with Article 2 provisions, the export commodities within the limits of approval of corporations approved to deal in exports are generally deemed to require an export permit, which the Customs may issue to corporations upon filling out an *Export Cargo Declaration*. No other application for an export

license is needed; however, an additional application for export license is required under any of the following circumstances:

1. Commodities shipped to countries or territories having quota restrictions (specific methods to be separately prescribed by MOFERT).
2. In order to prevent total exports of all jurisdictions and all sectors from exceeding the market capacity of the country or region of destination, MOFERT believes an export licensing system must be implemented setting the amount of commodities that each jurisdiction and sector may export.
3. In order to prevent too low an export price, MOFERT deems it necessary to institute an export licensing system that set the minimum export price for commodities.
4. State Council departments concerned have already clearly stipulated the products whose export is controlled or not permitted.
5. Because of changes in the international market, or policy requirements of individual countries, MOFERT deems it necessary to exercise proper control over commodities exported for certain periods of time.

Article 4. An export license must be requested under the following circumstances:

1. The shipment abroad of goods by enterprises, state organs, groups, schools or individuals not authorized to deal in exports.
2. Exhibits and items offered for sale that any sectors, enterprise, or group wants to ship abroad for trade fairs.
3. All directly exported commodities for which enterprises, factories, and mines have signed compensatory trade contracts, contracts for the processing of imported materials, and leasing contracts abroad that are not required by foreign trade corporations.
4. All goods that foreign diplomatic groups, business representatives, foreign citizens, and tourists ship.
5. Goods in excess of reasonable amounts for personal use that foreign citizens and tourists carry out of the country.

Article 5. Under any of the following circumstances, MOFERT may notify any enterprise at any time to halt, suspend, or reduce the export of any commodity to any country or any territory:

1. Exports that do not conform to China's policy of dealing with countries or territories on their own merits regarding the countries or territories of destination.
2. Exports incompatible with the substance and spirit of China's bilateral trade agreements and payment agreements with countries or territories of destination.
3. Exports that must be delayed, reduced or suspended because of the foreign exchange balance in bilateral trade.

4. Exports whose quality is found not to meet nationally prescribed standards or that are not in keeping with provisions of export contracts following examination by the State Import-Export Commodity Inspection Bureau.

Article 6. Export licenses must be applied for separately by enterprises, official organs, groups, schools, communes, or individuals. The application is to include the name of the commodities (or cargo), specifications, country or territory of destination, quantity, per unit price, total sum, delivery date, and method of payment (i.e., the method for collection of foreign exchange from exports) (a form for application for an export license being separately issued). Before shipment, this application must be examined and approved by either MOFERT or an authorized provincial, municipal, or autonomous region foreign trade bureau.

In applying for an export license, units and individuals making application may not practice deception or attempt to defraud. Should violations occur, responsibility must be fixed, serious offenses being punished according to law.

Article 7. After the application for export license has been approved by the examining and approving authority, three copies of *Export Cargo License* (hereinafter abbreviated to export license) are to be issued. One copy is to be retained by the unit or individual making application, and the other two copies are to accompany the *Export Cargo Declaration* that is filed with the customs for use as evidence of inspection for clearance. One of these copies is to be retained by the customs, and after the customs stamps it, the other copy is to be sent to the local Bank of China as evidence of inspection for final settlement of foreign exchange.

Article 8. Customs units at all levels throughout the People's Republic of China must supervise and control the export of commodities and cargoes in accordance with these temporary measures and pertinent provisions. For all commodities and cargoes for which an export license is required, an export license must be tendered for examination at the time a declaration is made to the customs. Should the customs find any inconsistencies between the commodities being exported and the export license, it must see that the unit concerned either amends the license or corrects the discrepancy before clearing the cargo. Commodities for which an export license is required are not to be cleared before an export license has been obtained.

Article 9. The effective period of an export license is to be set on the basis of actual circumstances such as the contract delivery date, but is not to exceed six months from the date of issue. Expired licenses are invalid. If the person making the declaration is unable to ship the declared commodities within the period for which the license is valid, except in cases in which the export lice

provides that no extension will be approved, an application for extension may be requested. The extension period may not exceed two months, and a license may be extended only once. If shipment cannot be made within the extension period, the applicant must request another permit if the commodity is still to be exported. If circumstances warrant, the examining and approving authority should reissue the license.

Article 10. This measure provides that the commodity manifests that require a declaration and an export license are to be prescribed by MOFERT and may be revised at any time as circumstances warrant, units concerned being notified for implementation.

3 June 1980

Circular on Prohibition of Foreign Businessmen From Using Renminbi To Buy Commodities for Export

92CE0265C Beijing GUOJISHANGBAO in Chinese
21 Dec 91 pp 2

[Text] Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade circular prohibiting foreign businessmen from using renminbi to buy commodities in China for export.

Recently some foreign businessmen and businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao have illegally sold foreign exchange at a profit for renminbi inside China after which they purchased commodities in China, and then colluded with a small number of foreign trade corporations or lawless personnel to use China's export quotas and licenses, the foreign trade corporations or lawless personnel making customs declarations for export on their behalf for a fee. Such methods violate China's foreign exchange and export control laws and regulations, and interfere with China's normal foreign trade activities. In order to maintain the country's rights and interests and the solemnity of the law and discipline, the following notice is specially issued:

1. All foreign businessmen (including businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao, and Chinese owned business abroad, and the same applies hereinafter) are strictly forbidden to use renminbi for the purchase of commodities in China for export, nor may any unit or individual in China make direct purchases or provide sources of goods to foreign businessmen.
2. All units and individuals are strictly forbidden from buying and selling at a profit export quotas and licenses, as well as making customs declarations for exports on behalf of foreign businessmen.
3. Foreign businessman owned enterprises that apply for the purchase of products in China as a means of solving temporary difficulties with their foreign exchange balance of payments are to be handled strictly in accordance with *Methods Whereby Foreign-Owned Enterprises May Purchase Chinese Products for Export To Solve Their Foreign Exchange Balance of Payments*.

Should foreign businessmen violate the foregoing regulation, we will notify the foreign trade corporations concerned to halt all economic relations and trade contacts with them. In addition to meting out required administrative punishment to Chinese units and individuals involved, depending on the seriousness of the case, they will be turned over to judicial organs for disposition.

**Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade—
18 September 1989**

Regulations on Export Advertising Administration, Management

92CE0265B Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
21 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] General Provisions

Article 1. This regulation has been drawn up on the basis of laws and regulations, ordinances, and foreign economic relations and trade plans and policies in order to ensure the healthy development of the country's advertising of foreign trade exports, and to improve the role of advertising in promoting and serving exports.

Article 2. The advertising of exports has as its fundamental goal and mission an increase in exports to earn foreign exchange. The advertising of exports is an integral part of foreign economic relations and trade, particularly exporting to earn foreign exchange. It is an important means of promoting the sale abroad of commodities and opening international markets. All units engaged in the advertising of exports should pay close attention to advertising, improve their awareness of advertising, and strive for effectiveness in doing all possible to expand the export trade, including improvement of professional quality and the level of services so that China's advertising of exports steadily produces greater social and economic returns.

Article 3. The term "export advertising" used in this regulation means the publication of export commodity advertising, export technology advertising, and export enterprise advertising, as well as all advertising of foreign economic and trade activities in foreign countries, and in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

(When necessary, additional methods may be drawn up for the supervision of advertising in Taiwan.)

Article 4. All units engaged in export advertising work, including all foreign economic relations and trade enterprises, corporations, or other economic units (including production enterprises having exporting authority) (hereinafter termed all kinds of foreign trade enterprises) nationwide; export advertising business enterprises, corporations, or other economic organizations; and export advertising media in China must abide by this regulation.

Supervision of Export Advertising

Article 5. The administrative control authority for export advertising work is the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and all local economic

relations and trade departments and committees, or foreign trade bureaus. Export advertising administrative control agencies are responsible for drawing up pertinent policies and regulations, and for organizing their implementation, supervision, and inspection.

All local foreign economic relations and trade departments, committees, foreign trade bureaus, and corporations, as well as all trade and industry corporations are responsible for the export work of all units under their jurisdictions throughout the year, and for filing reports with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade at the end of the first month of the following year.

Article 6. Professional businesses, corporations, or other economic organizations set up to conduct export advertising or to advertise concurrently are to request approval in accordance with Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade applicable regulations and procedures for the examination and approval of foreign trade enterprises and the limits of their activities. Following approval, they are to complete registration procedures with the industrial and commercial administrative organization in charge to obtain authority to do business as export advertisers.

Article 7. The organization in charge of coordinating export advertising firms is the Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Advertising Association. The Association assists the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in the supervision of firms engaged in export advertising, providing coordination, direction, advice, and services to the export advertising business and administration. All enterprises, corporations, and other economic organizations that obtain the right to engage in export advertising must join the Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Advertising Association. In their capacity as principal advertisers, all foreign trade enterprises and export advertising media units should also join the Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Advertising Association, and accept its professional coordination.

Article 8. Examination and approval of delegations that units organize to go abroad on advertising assignments must be handled in accordance with Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade examination and approval regulations pertaining to delegations going abroad. All advertising delegations going abroad of a comprehensive nature that cut across provincial, municipal, and industrial lines must be reported to the Ministry of Economic Relations and Foreign Trade for examination and approval.

Article 9. Development of China's export advertising is the joint mission of all foreign trade enterprises, export advertising units nationwide, and all export advertising media in China. As principal advertisers, foreign trade enterprises are to improve the pertinence and the planning of their export advertising, and the use of advertising funds. As businesses, export advertising units are

to provide good service, insuring the effective implementation of export advertising plans and the effective use of advertising funds. Export advertising media units are to ensure the effective dissemination of export advertising.

Article 10. Spread of the export advertising business agent system. Foreign trade enterprises, production enterprises, and other economic organizations that are not authorized to engage in export advertising must engage as agents enterprises, corporations or other economic organizations that do have export advertising authority to do their advertising. All corporations, enterprises, or other economic organizations may, at their own initiative and as their own needs and circumstances warrant, engage enterprises, corporations or other economic organizations locally or elsewhere who do have export advertising authority to act as agents.

All export advertising media in China (including export advertising and printing media who publish in cooperation with foreign entities) must solicit advertising through units engaged in the export advertising business, and they must conscientiously check the effectiveness of the advertising.

Advertisers or media abroad or in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan who solicit Chinese export advertising must also go through agents in China having authority to engage in export advertising.

Article 11. The Foreign Economic Relations and Foreign Trade Corporation is a specially designated corporation for export advertising among units engaged in export advertising. It must give priority to export advertising, and render a good performance as an export advertising agent, including export advertising plans, creation and media to be used, as well as undertaking various kinds of export commodity fair sales promotion activities.

Article 12. Units engaged in export advertising must select advertisers or media in China and abroad, including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan who are reliable, have broad coverage, and whose advertising effectiveness is outstanding. The Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Advertising Association must take active steps to organize all sorts of activities to bring to notice advertisers and media so that units engaged in export advertising may select the best advertisers and media to provide guidance and advice.

Article 13. Export advertising expenses are a rational integral part of regular business expenses used to expand the export trade. They must be assured.

1. The proportion of foreign exchange that all foreign trade enterprises use each year for export advertising should be no less than 0.3 percent of the enterprise's annual foreign exchange earnings from exports.

2. Foreign exchange for export advertising is to be withheld from the foreign exchange from exports that the enterprise retains.

3. Export advertising funds must be used for export advertising; they may not be diverted to other purposes.

Article 14. In order to ensure the effective use of export advertising funds, all foreign trade enterprises must draw up plans for the way in which advertising funds are to be invested for the whole year on the basis of the enterprise's need to promote export sales, and they should work together with the export advertising unit of the agent they have engaged to draw up advertising plans. Following approval by the provincial foreign economic relations and trade unit in charge, they should work hard in organizing their implementation.

Article 15. Foreign owned enterprise export advertising must be examined and approved by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Foreign owned enterprises may themselves engage export advertising corporations in China or abroad to act as an agent for the enterprise's export advertising.

Foreign owned enterprises that do export advertising may apply to join the Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Advertising Association as their needs warrant.

Appendix

Article 16. Administrative units in charge of foreign economic relations and trade at all levels, and all advertising firms must devote close attention to greater building of the foreign trade advertising corps. They must take active steps to improve steadily the political and professional quality of personnel in foreign economic relations and trade advertising firms, improving their ideological education, their professional ethics education and their professional training, thereby advancing the development of the foreign economic relations and trade advertising corps in the direction of modernization and specialization.

Article 17. Conduct that violates these regulations in the administration and management of export advertising must be strictly investigated and punished. Illegal conduct must be punished according to the law.

The self-discipline regulations that the Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Advertising Association has drawn up for export advertising firms in this regard, are to be put into effect.

Article 18. This regulation becomes effective on the day of publication. All former Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade applicable methods and regulations that conflict with this regulations are to be applied in accordance with this regulation. **Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade—1 July 1991**

Regulations on International Transportation Firms

MOFERT Circular on Publication of List of International Transportation Firms

92CE0264D Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
24 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] After issuing *Circular Notice on Keeping Track of International Transportation Agencies*, MOFERT conducted a complete nationwide examination, registration, consolidation, and reexamination of enterprises of this kind, and issued *Accreditation of International Transportation Agencies* for transportation agencies meeting specifications in accordance with requirements given in the examination and approval control regulations for international transportation agencies, published by MOFERT. For the sake of better control of firms and to help cargo owners select the best transportation agents, we are specially publishing a list of international transportation agencies. Industrial and commercial administrative agencies, customs offices, and banks in all jurisdictions are asked to help in the supervision and examination of the business activities of such enterprises.

Attachment: List of international transportation agencies nationwide.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
9 May 1991

List of International Cargo Transportation Agencies Nationwide

92CE0264E Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
24 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] Note: The first figure in the serial number is the sequential number for the province or municipality; the succeeding figures are the sequential numbers for enterprises in the provinces and municipalities.

Serial Number	Name of Enterprise
0101	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation
0102	China National Air Transport Agency
0103	Sino-Foreign Transportation—Dunhao International Air Express Ltd.
0104	Sino-Foreign Transportation—Universe Express, Ltd.
0105	Datong Air Transportation (China), Ltd.
0106	China Ocean Shipping Agency (concurrent business)
0107	China Ocean Shipping Company (concurrent business)

Serial Number	Name of Enterprise
0108	China Railway Foreign Service Corporation
0109	Blue Sky Motor Transport Corporation
0110	China International Storage and Transportation Corporation
0111	China Books Import and Export Corporation, Wanxun Express Company
0112	China International Fair Transportation Company
0113	China Civil Aviation Passenger and Freight Sales Agent Company
0114	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Beijing branch
0115	Beijing Municipal Marine Transportation Company
0116	Beijing Zhonghui Air Transport Service Company, Ltd.
0117	China Air Freight Transportation Agency, Beijing branch
0118	Huahui International Engineering Service Company
0119	China Air Service Company, Ltd.
0120	Beijing Hailong Import-Export Service Company
0121	China Railway Foreign Service Corporation, Beijing branch (concurrent business)
0122	Beijing Municipal Foreign Enterprise Service Corporation (concurrent business)
0123	Beijing Express Mail Company
0124	Hungyun International Transportation Service Company, Ltd.
0125	Huali Air Transport Company, Ltd.
0201	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Tianjin branch
0202	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Tianjin branch (concurrent business)
0203	Tianjin Ocean Shipping Company (concurrent business)
0204	Tianjin Municipal Combined Transport Service Company
0205	Bohai Foreign Trade United Service Company
0206	Jinhua International Transportation Company, Ltd.
0207	Datong Air Transportation (China), Ltd., Tianjin branch
0208	Tianshen International Marine Transportation, Ltd.
0209	China Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Tianjin Tanggu Company
0210	Tianfu Cargo Agency, Ltd.
0211	Tianjin Marine Transportation Company (concurrent business)
0212	Tianjin Tianxin International Freight Transportation, Ltd.
0213	Tianfeng Commercial Packing and Transportation Service Company, Ltd.
0214	China Trade Service Company, Tianjin branch
0215	Hebei Province, Yanshan International Freight Transportation Agency
0216	China Complete Plant Export Corporation, Tianjin branch (concurrent business)
0301	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Hebei Province branch
0302	China Air Freight Agency, Hebei Company
0303	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Qinhuangdao branch
0304	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Qinhuangdao branch (concurrent business)
0401	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shanxi Province branch
0501	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Inner Mongolia branch
0502	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Erlian branch
0503	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Manzhouli branch
0601	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Liaoning Province branch
0602	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Liaoning Province, Yingkou branch
0603	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Dandong Company

Serial Number	Name of Enterprise
0604	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Dalian branch
0605	Datong Air Transport (China), Ltd., Dalian branch
0606	Dalian Huaxun International Air Transport, Ltd.
0607	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Dalian branch (concurrent business)
0608	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shenyang branch
0609	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Liaoning branch, Jinzhou Company
0610	Dalian Ocean International Shipping Company
0611	Dalian Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation Development Zone Joint Venture
0612	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Dandong branch (concurrent business)
0613	China Complete Plant Equipment Export Corporation, Dalian branch (concurrent business)
0614	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Yingkou branch (concurrent business)
0615	Liaoning Province Foreign Transportation Corporation, Dalian Economic and Technical Development Zone branch
0701	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jilin Province branch
0702	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Tumen branch
0703	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jilin Province branch, Changchun
0801	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Heilongjiang branch
0802	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Suifenhe branch
0803	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Harbin branch
0804	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Heilongjiang branch, Heihe sub-branch
0805	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Heilongjiang branch, Jiamusi sub-branch
0806	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Tongjiang sub-branch
0807	China Air Transport Agency, Heilongjiang branch
0901	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shanghai branch
0902	Huanya (Shanghai) International Transport Company
0903	Datong Air Transport (China), Ltd., Shanghai branch
0904	China Trade Service Company
0905	Shanghai Amalgamated Clothes Hanging [Guayi 2171 5902] Service Company, Ltd.
0906	Shanghai Municipal Express Service Company
0907	Shanghai Ocean Shipping International Transport Company
0908	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jinlong branch
0909	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Qiantang branch
0910	China Railway Foreign Service Corporation, Shanghai branch
0911	Shanghai Municipal Foreign Service Company
0912	Shanghai Huaan Enterprise Company, Ltd.
0913	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Shanghai branch (concurrent business)
0914	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shanghai Storage branch
0915	Huahui International Engineering Service Company, Shanghai branch
0916	Shanghai Land and Sea Yingzhijie [5391 0037 2638] International Container Transportation Company, Ltd.
0917	Dalian Huaxun International Air Transportation Company, Ltd., Shanghai branch
0918	Shanghai Orient Air Express Service Company
0919	Shanghai International Fair Transport Company, Ltd.
0920	Shanghai Weide Container Service Company, Ltd.
0921	China Complete Plant Equipment Export Company, Shanghai branch (concurrent business)
0922	Sino-Foreign Transportation—Dunhao International Express Company Ltd., Shanghai branch
0923	Beijing Zhonghui International Air Transport Service Company, Ltd., Shanghai branch

Serial Number	Name of Enterprise
1001	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province branch
1002	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Lianyungang branch
1003	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Nanjing branch
1004	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Zhenjiang branch
1005	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Nantong branch
1006	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Suzhou sub-branch
1007	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Wuxi sub-branch
1008	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Changzhou sub-branch
1009	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Yangzhou sub-branch
1010	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Yancheng sub-branch
1011	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Xuzhou sub-branch
1012	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangsu Province, Huaiyin sub-branch
1013	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Zhangjiagang branch (concurrent business)
1014	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Zhenjiang branch (concurrent business)
1015	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Nantong branch (concurrent business)
1016	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Nanjing branch (concurrent business)
1101	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Zhejiang Province branch
1102	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Ningbo branch
1103	China Air Transport Agency, Hangzhou branch
1104	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Zhejiang Province, Nantong branch
1105	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Zhejiang Province, Wenzhou branch
1106	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Zhejiang Province, Haimen branch
1107	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Zhejiang Province, Zhoushan branch
1108	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Zhejiang Province, Jiaxing sub-branch
1109	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Zhejiang Province branch, Taizhou sub-branch
1110	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Zhejiang Province branch, Jinhua sub-branch
1111	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Wenzhou branch (concurrent business)
1112	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Haimen branch (concurrent business)
1113	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Zhoushan branch (concurrent business)
1114	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Ningbo branch (concurrent business)
1115	Dalian Huaxun International Air Transport Company, Ltd., Ningbo branch
1201	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Anhui Province branch
1202	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Wuhu branch (concurrent business)
1203	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Anhui Province branch, Huangshan sub-branch
1204	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Anhui Province branch, Wuhu Company
1205	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Anhui Province branch, Anqing Company
1206	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Anhui Province branch, Maanshan Company
1207	Anhui Province, Fuyang Foreign Trade Storage and Transportation Company
1208	Anhui Province, Bengbu Municipal Foreign Trade Storage and Transportation Company
1301	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Fujian Province branch
1302	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Fujian Province branch, Quanzhou sub-branch
1303	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Xiamen branch
1304	Huahui International Engineering Service Company, Xiamen branch
1305	China (Fujian) Foreign Trade Center Group (concurrent business)
1306	Datong Air Transport (China) Company, Ltd., Xiamen branch

Serial Number	Name of Enterprise
1307	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Zhangzhou branch (concurrent business)
1308	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Xiamen branch (concurrent business)
1309	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Fuzhou branch (concurrent business)
1310	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Fujian branch, Putian sub-branch
1311	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Fujian branch, Ningde sub-branch
1312	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Fujian branch, Zhangzhou sub-branch
1313	Xiamen Jianfa International Merchandise Transportation Company, Ltd.
1314	Xiamen Special Trade International Merchandise Transportation Company
1401	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangxi Province branch
1402	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Jiangxi Province branch, Jiujiang Company
1501	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shandong Province branch
1502	Qingdao Ocean Shipping International Transportation Company
1503	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shandong Province branch, Yantai sub-branch
1504	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shandong Province branch, Weihai sub-branch
1505	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Qingdao City Company
1506	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Qingdao branch (concurrent business)
1507	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Yantai branch (concurrent business)
1508	Datong Air Transport (China) Company, Ltd., Qingdao branch
1509	China Materials Storage and Transportation Corporation, Qingdao branch (concurrent business)
1510	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shandong Province branch, Linyi branch
1511	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shandong Province branch, Jinan sub-branch
1512	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shandong Province branch, Weifang sub-branch]
1513	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shandong Province branch, Zibo branch
1514	Shandong Province International Transportation Agency
1601	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Henan Province branch
1602	China Air Transport Agency, Henan branch
1701	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Hubei Province branch
1702	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Wuhan branch (concurrent business)
1703	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Wuhan branch
1704	Datong Air Transport (China) Company, Ltd., Hubei branch
1705	Hubei Nanyang Air Transport Company, Ltd.
1801	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Hunan Province (Group) Company
1901	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch
1902	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Huangpu Company
1903	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Foshan Company
1904	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Shantou Company
1905	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Zhanjiang Company
1906	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Zhaoqing sub-branch
1907	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shenzhen branch
1909	China Air Transport Agency, Guangdong branch
1910	Sino-foreign Transportation—Dunhao International Air Express Company, Ltd., Guangdong branch
1911	Guangdong Province Textile Import-Export (Group) Company, Storage and Transportation Company
1912	Guangdong Economic and Technical Development Zone, International Transportation Enterprise Company, Ltd.
1913	Guangzhou Ocean Shipping Storage and Transportation Company
1914	Zhucheng Marine and Land Transportation (Group) Company, Ltd.

Serial Number	Name of Enterprise
1915	Zhonghui International Transportation Service Company
1916	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangzhou Municipal branch
1917	China Light Industrial Products Import-Export Corporation, Guangzhou Municipal Branch Storage and Transportation Company
1918	Guangzhou Foreign Trade Consolidated Transportation Company, Ltd.
1919	Zhujiang Container Transportation Center
1920	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Jiangmen sub-branch
1921	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Zhuhai Company
1922	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Zhongshan sub-branch
1923	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangdong Province branch, Shunde sub-branch
1924	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Guangzhou branch (concurrent business)
1925	Guangzhou International Transportation Company
1926	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Zhanjiang branch (concurrent business)
1927	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Shantou branch (concurrent business)
1928	China Materials Storage and Transportation Corporation, Zhanjiang branch (concurrent business)
1929	Shantou SEZ [Special Economic Zone] International Transportation Agency
1930	Hong Kong-Macao (Huali) Cooperative Transportation Service Company
1931	Zhongjia Transforation and Packing Service (International) Company, Ltd.
1932	Baiyun New China (Guangzhou) Air Transport Service Company
1933	China Complete Plant Export Company, Guangzhou branch (concurrent business)
1934	Guangdong Province, Hong Kong-Macao Transportation Trust Company
1935	Guangdong, Yuexiu Storage and Transportation Company
1936	Panyu Foreign Trade Transportation Company
1937	Guangzhou Municipal Commercial Foreign Storage and Transportation Company
1938	Guangzhou Express Company
1939	Datong Air Transport (China) Company, Ltd., Guangzhou branch
1940	Guangzhou Economic and Technical Development Zone, Yuntong Transportation Company, Ltd.
1941	Guangzhou Xintanggang, Changxing Shipping Company, Ltd.
1942	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shekou branch (concurrent business)
1943	Shenzhen city, Shekou Merchandise Joint Transportation Company, Ltd.
1944	Shenzhen Dayang Marine Transportation Company, Ltd.
1945	Shekou Wantong Transportation Agency
1946	China Non-Ferrous Metals Industry Corporation, Shenzhen Partnership Company Storage and Transportation Company
1947	Shenzhen Foreign Trade (Group) Import-Export Joint Transportation Company
1948	Shenzhen Yishou International Transportation Consulting Service Company, Ltd.
1949	Shenzhen Kaicheng International Goods Transport and Air Transport Company, Ltd.
1950	Shenzhen Jinxiu International Storage and Transportation Company, Ltd.
1951	Shenzhen Quick United Transportation Service Company, Ltd.
1952	Shenzhen Jinli International United Transportation Company
1953	China Merchants Lighter Transportation (Shekou) Company, Ltd. (concurrent business)
1954	Shenzhen Yuanda Transportation Enterprise Company (concurrent business)
1955	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Hainan branch
1956	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Hainan branch (concurrent business)
1957	Jinhai International Transportation Company, Ltd.
1958	Datong Air Transport (China) Company, Ltd., Hainan branch

Serial Number	Name of Enterprise
1959	Shekou International Transportation Company, Ltd.
1960	Nanfeng Transportation Company, Ltd.
1961	Guangzhou Civil Aviation International Express Transportation Center
1962	Hunan Province Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Corporation (Guangzhou) General Agent
1963	Hunan Province Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (Shenzhen) General Agent
1964	Shenzhen SEZ Overseas Chinese City Motor Transport Company
2001	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region branch
2002	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Fangcheng branch (concurrent business)
2003	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangxi branch, Beihai Company
2004	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangxi branch, Wuzhou Company
2005	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangxi branch, Guilin sub-branch
2006	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangxi branch, Guigang Company
2007	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangxi branch, Liuzhou Company
2008	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangxi branch, Yulin Prefecture sub-branch
2009	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Beihai Branch (concurrent business)
2010	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guangxi branch, Fangcheng Company
2101	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Sichuan Province branch
2102	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Chongqing branch
2103	Minsheng International Goods Transportation Agency
2104	China Ocean Shipping Agency, Chongqing Branch (concurrent business)
2105	Chengdu Municipal Foreign Trade Storage, Transportation, and Packing Company
2201	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Guizhou branch
2301	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Yunnan branch
2302	China Complete Plant Export Corporation, Yunnan branch (concurrent business)
2401	Tibetan Autonomous Region Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation
2501	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Shaanxi Province branch
2502	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Xian branch
2601	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Gansu Province branch
2701	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Qinghai Province branch
2801	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Ningxia Branch
2901	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region branch
2902	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Tuernaite branch
2903	China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation, Huoerguosi branch

Regulations Governing Supervision of International Cargo Transportation Agents

92CE0265A Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
26 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] **Article 1.** These regulations have been formulated for the purpose of meeting the needs for developing China's foreign economic relations and trade, maintaining order and national interests in the transportation of China's imports and exports, improving management of international cargo transportation agents, and improving the level of service that agencies provide so that they can better serve China's foreign economic relations and trade.

Article 2. All enterprises acting as agents for the transportation of international cargo within the territory of

the People's Republic of China (including Sino-foreign joint ventures, foreign-owned enterprises, and enterprises that act concurrently as agents for the shipment of international goods; the same applies hereinafter) must abide by these regulations.

Article 3. The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of the People's Republic of China is the authority in charge of examining and approving agents for the shipment of international goods.

Article 4. International trade shipping agencies are middlemen between cargo owners and carriers. They are engaged by cargo owners or carriers, and they handle international cargo shipments within the limits of the authority they possess.

Except for the warehouses and the small fleet of motor vehicles necessary for an agent, international cargo shipping agencies are generally not responsible for transportation nor do they deal in imports and exports.

Article 5. Enterprises acting as agents for international cargo shipments must meet the following requirements:

1. Hold certification as an independent juridical person with ability to act in civil cases and ability to bear independent civil responsibility.
2. Hold an enterprise charter.
3. Have a fixed place of business and a sound organizational structure and facilities, as well as the administration, management, and the specialized personnel needed to conduct the business.
4. The funds needed to operate the business.

Article 6. All enterprises acting as agents for the shipment of international cargo must request approval from the examination and approval authority. No unapproved enterprise may act as an agent for the shipment of international goods.

Article 7. All international cargo shipping agencies must conduct their business activities within the approved limits at the approved business location.

Article 8. Within the limits of approval to do business, international cargo shipment agent agencies may accept commissions to handle part or all of the following kinds of business:

1. They may accept the cargo owner's preference in selecting a carrier, mode of shipment and shipping line, getting a preferential shipping price, the handling of the documents pertaining to the consignment on behalf of the cargo owner, forwarding reports, making customs declarations for inspection, supervising loading, unloading, containerizing, decontainerizing, allocation, charter aircraft, express shipment, and the repair of imports and exports, as well as providing information, data, and consulting services on cargo shipments.

2. They may accept a commission from the carrier to act as his representative in looking for cargo, receiving cargo, assembling containers, making shipment, opening containers, and delivering goods, as well as paying in advance and making final settlement for miscellaneous shipping expenses.

3. They may accept instructions from patriotic foreign cargo shipping agencies to collect for shipment, consignment for shipment, assembly of containers, packing and unpacking of containers, storage and allocation, transshipment, door-to-door delivery, express shipment, and consulting services.

4. Handling of international through shipment through various means of transportation, and issue consignment documents for specific companies for companies that the International Cargo Transportation Agent Association has recommended.

5. Handle other international cargo transportation agent business.

Article 9. All bills of lading issued by an international cargo shipping agent must be registered and placed on record by the Chinese unit in charge of international cargo shipping agents. No bill of lading that has not been registered or put on record may be used.

Article 10. International cargo shipping agencies that have been approved and have booking and stowage authority must comply with China's foreign trade shipping plans and policies, as well as the relevant shipping policies, must plan shipments in a rational way, and may not accept freight provisions without special reason.

Article 11. In order to ensure that exporters collect payment quickly and safely, international cargo shipping agents are to provide the consignor the original bill of lading within 72 hours after loading the cargo on the ship. If cargo has been shipped via land and sea and multiple means of international shipping, the agents must provide the consignor with a carrier certificate within 48 hours after loading.

Article 12. No representatives or offices of foreign traders or Hong Kong traders located in China may act as agents for international cargo shipments.

Article 13. No overseas office of an administrative organization or enterprise may act as an agent for international cargo shipments.

Article 14. Cargo owners and carriers may not act as international cargo shipping agents.

Article 15. An approval system applies to the management of international cargo shipping agents. All approved international cargo shipping agencies are to be issued international cargo shipping agency permits by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and its authorized units. Enterprises that have been founded but have not yet received a permit should complete the relevant procedures in accordance with this regulation. No enterprise may engage in this business without a permit.

Article 16. All enterprises that have applied for permission to act as international cargo shipping agencies must have the unit in charge of the enterprise submit the following documents to the examination and approval agency:

1. Application to operate the enterprise.
2. Feasibility study on the enterprise's operating procedures. Foreign-owned enterprises must have a project proposal and contract.
3. Enterprise charter (draft).
4. Explanation of the sources of funds.
5. Enterprises engaged in international through-shipments by various conveyances must be in possession of a company international through-shipment bill of lading (specimen).

Article 17. The examining and approving authority will decide to approve or disapprove on the basis of the examination and approval requirements in conjunction with considering the need for import-export cargo shipping businesses, and it will notify the requesting unit of the decision. It will also send a copy of an approval decision to the industrial and commercial administrative unit in charge, to the customs authorities, and to the bank.

Article 18. International cargo transportation agencies approval documents from the examining and approving authority are to be presented to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and its authorized units when applying for an international cargo shipping agent permit.

Article 19. On the basis of this approval and the enterprise's permit, international cargo shipping agencies may apply for registration and obtain a business permit from the industrial and commercial administrative unit in charge. They may also apply to the Customs for authority to make declarations, and to the General Administration of Exchange Control for permission to set up a foreign exchange bank account.

Article 20. Should an international cargo shipping agent have to reorganize, change its name, or change the limits of its business activity, it must apply to the examining and approving authority to get permission. Following approval, it may complete procedures for a change in registration with the industrial and commercial administrative unit in charge. When cargo shipment agency business ceases operations, it must also complete registration procedures for cancellation with the industrial and commercial administrative unit in charge.

Article 21. International cargo shipping agencies must abide by national laws and ordinances, carry out national plans, policies, and pertinent international treaties, and accept supervision and inspection from the agencies in charge. They must also make timely reports to provincial and municipal foreign economic relations and trade departments (or commissions) and to foreign trade bureaus on the status of their business and must file statistical reports with them.

Article 22. Should controversies or legal disputes arise between a carrier and a cargo owner, the international cargo shipping agency has responsibility, within the accepted mandated business limits, for assisting in determining the facts and for providing the pertinent testimony.

Article 23. Losses or damages to cargo resulting from the negligence or error of the international cargo shipping agency or its employees must be borne by the agency in accordance with the contract, while at the same time the agency enjoys all the other exemptions and other rights that the contract provides. In the event that there is no contract or the contract contains no applicable provisions, matters are to be handled according to international treaties or customary practice.

Article 24. When an international cargo shipping agency accepts handling of international cargo shipping agency business, it has the right, in accordance with agreements or pertinent regulations, to collect from the carrier or the cargo owner one or more of the following fees: a commission, a service fee, and a handling fee. The state protects the legal business and the legitimate rights of international cargo shipping agencies.

Article 25. If in the course of handling an international cargo shipment, an international cargo shipping agency acts in violation of these provisions, the examining and approving authority may, in conjunction with the units concerned, issue a warning, close down the business, reorganize the business, or cancel part or all of its operating authority as the seriousness of the circumstances warrants, and recommend that the industrial and commercial administrative unit in charge alter or suspend its business permit.

Article 26. In order to maintain the firm's interests, an international cargo shipping agency may report its own views and requirements to state administrative units in charge, and it may organize an international cargo shipping agent association; however, it must obtain the approval of the state-designated examining and approving authority.

Article 27. The right to interpret this regulation resides with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Article 28. This regulation becomes effective on the date of publication. Should previous regulations conflict with the content of this regulation, the provisions of this regulation are to be carried out.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
13 July 1990

Circular on Handling of *End User and End Use Instructions* for Better Management

92CE0264A Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
28 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] Ever since 1985, when MOFERT issued *End User and End Use Instructions* and the handling of matters pertaining to it, on behalf of the Chinese Government, a majority of corporations and units have given serious attention to this task and have observed pertinent provisions conscientiously. However, some newly founded corporations do not understand the provisions very well, and a small number of corporations and units do not give sufficiently serious attention to this task. They must improve management. In view of the problems we have encountered during the past several years in dealing with the *End User and End Use Instructions*, and by way of summarizing a series of notices issued in connection with them, we now make the following ruling on how to manage and fill out the *End User and End Use Instructions* (hereafter *Instructions*) form.

1. All corporations required to deal with the *Instructions*, whether enterprises authorized to conduct foreign trade or other units, (hereafter "all units concerned"), must draw up attendant control methods and work procedures, and teach all personnel to abide by them conscientiously. They must also designate special units and special persons responsible for the centralized filing of reports in compliance with the *Instructions* and to perform other management and file maintenance tasks. All units concerned must report to MOFERT's Technical Import-Export Department, for record purposes, the foregoing management methods and work procedures together with the names and signature samples; the units responsible for applying the *Instructions*; and the full names, telephone numbers, addresses, and post office numbers of incumbent persons responsible at the deputy general manager level and above. Should any changes occur in the above, please notify MOFERT at once.

2. In the process of applying the *Instructions*, all units concerned must conscientiously and responsibly explain the pertinent provisions for filling out the *Instructions* form, and the responsibilities and obligations assumed. All commodities imported after complying with the *Instructions* may only be used in accordance with the end user and the end use specified in the *Instructions*. They may not be further transferred outside the country or diverted to other uses. If changes must be made in the end user and the end use, written requests should be made at once. The changes may be made after approval.

3. All units concerned are to file a quarterly report with MOFERT on the status of their handling of the *Instructions*. (See Attachments 3, 4, and 5 for the reporting format to be used). All quarterly reports must be filed by the final month of the next quarter. For example, the first quarterly report must be filed by June.

4. In handling the *Instructions*, foreign-owned enterprises in China must not only observe the pertinent provisions, but also append an application in standard form. (See Attachments 6 and 7).

5. MOFERT has vested some provinces and municipalities with preliminary examination authority in handling with the *Instructions*. In handling the *Instructions*, all provinces and municipalities having preliminary examination authority and units concerned must first go to the local foreign economic relations and trade committee (department or bureau) to complete preliminary examination procedures, after which they may conduct liaison between that foreign economic relations and trade committee (department or bureau) and MOFERT in dealing with the *Instructions*. MOFERT will notify separately all provinces and cities that are vested with preliminary examination authority.

6. All categories of local foreign trade corporations and enterprises having authority to conduct foreign trade must apply the *Instructions* for local region or local enterprise imports in accordance with approved limits on authority and operating purview. They should not

exceed the limits of authority by applying the *Instructions* to imports on behalf of other units.

7. MOFERT will conduct unscheduled inspection of the status of application of the *Instructions* by all units concerned, and the status of use by end users. Whenever units are found with poor management or in violation of the provisions of this notice, MOFERT will temporarily suspend their authority to issue the *Instructions* forms, or will impose other administrative punishment as circumstances warrant. When serious consequences result from poor management or violation of regulations, the parties concerned and the persons responsible in the unit will be charged.

This notice is effective from the date of issuance. All previously issued pertinent notifications and regulations that are inconsistent with this notice are superseded by this notice. Should problems be encountered in implementation, please contact MOFERT at once.

Contact telephone numbers: 5128261, 5197376, and 5197356.

Address: #2 Dong Changan Jie, Beijing

Postal Number: 100731.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade
13 April 1990.

How To Fill Out *End User and End Use Instructions* Form

1. The *End User and End Use Instructions* form is a certificate that the Chinese Government issues, and that all units concerned must fill out factually without any deception. MOFERT will not accept dirty, rumpled, and altered forms.

2. *End User and End Use Instructions* forms employ the uniformly printed standard forms used by MOFERT, which have been presented for the record to authorities concerned in Paris Committee countries. They may not be printed or copied without authorization.

3. It is only necessary to fill out all particulars called for on the heavy lines in the *End User and End Use Instructions*, the sense of which is as follows:

Exporting country means the country of the exporter applying for an export permit. At the present time, China applies the *End User and End Use Instructions* to some Paris Committee member countries. These countries are the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Canada, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, and Luxembourg. The Hong Kong territory may not be used as an exporting country in filling out the form. Should merchandise from Paris Committee countries transit Hong Kong, the name of the country for which the Hong Kong trader requested the export permit

must be filled in. If an export permit is requested locally in Hong Kong, the United Kingdom must be filled in as the exporting country.

Title of contract means purchase contract or donor agreement.

Contract number means the Chinese import contract number. If it is a donation, either the agreement number must be entered, or the entry left blank.

Signature date means the date on which the import contract was formally signed.

Name of importer means the full designation of the corporate person dealing with foreign economic matters who signed the foreign contract, or the full designation of the Chinese unit accepting the donation.

Name of exporter means the full name of the foreign corporation signing the corporation or its corporate person for economic matters. If a donation, the full designation of the foreign donating units must be filled in.

End user means the name of the end user units in China of the imported goods. The names of middleman units in China are not to be filled in.

The entry for the importer's signature and seal requires the personal signature of the highest ranking incumbent person responsible (either a principal or a deputy such as the general manager or deputy manager) plus the official seal of the importing unit. The corporate seal or a unit seal may not be used.

The entry for the name of the merchandise and an explanation requires the name, model number, quantity, value, and total amount paid for the commodity imported as spelled out in the import contract. On the second page of the form (the green form), the name of the commodity must be added in English, and non-United States dollar total sums must be converted to United States dollars at the current rate of exchange and included behind the total amount.

If the form does not have sufficient space to include all the commodities, another sheet of paper marked attachment and bearing the corporation's official seal may be added.

4. The *End User and End Use Instructions* form must be filled out after the import contract has been signed, and the principle is only a single form for each contract.

5. The *End User and End Use Instructions* must be typed in English. (Wherever Chinese is to be inserted, it may be written by hand).

6. When applying the *End User and End Use Instructions*, all corporations in China and enterprises authorized to engage in foreign trade must produce a copy of

its authorization documents (and, when conditions warrant, it may be required to show other relevant documents as well). Units receiving a foreign donation must present the foreign letter of donation or photocopies of pertinent agreement documents.

7. There are two copies of the *End User and End Use Instructions* form. The black original is to be given to the foreign trader to present to his own government in applying for an export permit; the green original is to be placed on file in MOFERT. All corporations and users should themselves reproduce copies for their own records.

13 April 1990

Supplementary Regulations on Foreign-Owned Enterprises' Compliance With *End User and End Use Instructions*

92CE0264C GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
20 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] When applying for *End User and End Use Instructions* forms, "foreign-owned enterprises approved for establishment in China (including wholly foreign-owned enterprises from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan established in China) must abide by the following requirements:

1. They are to fill in truthfully all particulars required on the *End User and End Use Instructions* form, strictly abiding by pertinent Chinese Government regulations.

2. Commodities imported after completion of *End User and End Use Instructions* (hereafter imported commodities) procedures must be commodities that the enterprise itself needs to maintain production and operations. An enterprise may not act as an agent in importing for another enterprise.

3. When filing the first *End User and End Use Instructions* form, the enterprise must append copies of certificates from Chinese agencies concerned approving the establishment of the foreign-owned enterprise, and business permits.

4. Necessary records must be kept on the uses of the imported commodities.

5. When necessary, enterprises must submit to MOFERT's Technical Import-Export Department explanations of how imported commodities were used and controlled; enterprise may not refuse to do so for any reason.

6. Under special circumstances, should the imported commodities have to be re-exported from China or turned over to some other unit or enterprise in China, approval from the MOFERT's Technical Import-Export Department is required.

7. Every time the *End User and End Use Instructions* are to be applied, application must be made in writing to the

MOFERT Technical Import-Export Department (An application form is appended below).

10 November 1989

End User and End Use Instructions Application For Foreign Trade Enterprises

(Sample Form)

Technical Import-Export Department, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, People's Republic of China

This corporation is a foreign-owned enterprise from _____ country (or territory) approved by to be established in China. The corporation's main dealings are in _____. Application is hereby made for *End User and End Use Instructions* form No. _____.

The corporations use and control of the aforesaid commodities will be strictly in accordance with pertinent regulations of the government of China, and it will accept the Technical Import-Export Department's supervision and inspection.

Signature of corporate official: _____

Corporate Seal: _____

Year/Month/Day: _____

Foreign Trade Statistical System

92CE0262A Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
29 Dec 91 p 3

[Text] Section 1. General Regulations

Article 1. This system has been drawn up for the purpose of effectively and scientifically organizing foreign trade statistical procedures throughout the country to ensure the accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of statistical data in order to make fullest use of the role of statistics. The basic spirit of *The Statistical Code of the People's Republic of China* and the detailed rules and regulations for its implementation have been followed as they relate to the requirements of foreign trade statistical procedures.

Article 2. Foreign trade statistics are an integral part of national economic statistics and are the main component of foreign trade information depicting the overall status of foreign trade. Foreign trade statistical procedures must diligently implement the relevant party and State Council policies, must consistently seek truth in facts, must realistically reflect realities, and must make fullest use of the service and supervisory role of statistics to develop foreign trade and build socialist modernization.

Article 3. The fundamental task in foreign trade statistical work is to conduct statistical surveys and statistical analyses of the status of foreign trade activity for an accurate, timely, and complete portrayal of foreign trade realities, and for the supervision and examination of the status of implementation of foreign trade plans. They

serve to help leaders and units concerned at all levels to understand the situation, make policy decisions, guide work, draw up plans, and improve administration and management.

Article 4. MOFERT and the State Statistical Bureau are to draw up a foreign trade statistical system for the entire country which institutes centralized leadership and level-by-level administration of foreign trade statistical procedures. MOFERT is responsible for establishing the standards for foreign trade statistical procedures nationwide, for leading and managing foreign trade statistical procedures for foreign economic relations and trade departments (commissions, and bureaus), and foreign trade bureaus (hereinafter abbreviated to foreign economic relations and trade departments) corporations specializing in foreign trade (industry and trade), and other export-import corporations of a national character in all provinces, autonomous regions, and directly administered municipalities and cities listed under the plan. It is responsible for the comprehensive formulation nationwide of foreign trade statistical reports and data, and for supervising and checking on the status of implementing plans.

Foreign economic relations and trade departments in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under the plan are responsible for leading and administering all local (including SEZ) import-export corporations, the foreign trade statistical work of enterprises (plants and mines) authorized to import and export, border region trading corporations, Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and foreign trader sole proprietorships; the comprehensive formulation and reporting of local foreign trade statistical reports and data; and the supervision and status checking of plan implementation.

Corporations engaged in foreign trade (industry and trade) are responsible for leading and administering foreign trade statistical procedures that are in line with state two-track plans, comprehensive formulation and reporting of related foreign trade statistical reports and data, and supervision and examination of the status of plan implementation.

All other types of import-export corporations of a national character are responsible for leading and administering all branch and sub-branch companies in their system, and the statistical work of enterprises (plants and mines) authorized to import and export, comprehensively formulating and reporting foreign trade statistical reports and data in the local system, and supervising and checking on the status of plan implementation.

Article 5. Foreign economic relations and trade agencies at all levels and all enterprises (plants and mines) authorized to import and export must put this statistical

system into effect, fill out and file the specified statistical reports and tables, provide accurate statistics, timely collations, and regular reports in order to ensure the accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of foreign trade statistics nationwide.

Section 2. Purview of Import-Export Statistics

Article 6. Statistics must be kept on all imports into China from abroad and all shipments abroad of exports from China.

1. Import-export statistics include the following:
 - a. General trade (including the importation of materials for processing).
 - b. Imports and exports of technology and complete plants and equipment.
 - c. Credit assistance provided for general merchandise and exports donated without compensation.
 - d. Imports and exports of military equipment.
 - e. Medium and small compensation trade.
 - f. Processing and assembly of imported merchandise.
 - g. Exports made under matching [duikou 1417 0656] contracts by which each party sets the price.
 - h. Leasing trade imports.
 - i. Barter trade.
 - j. Entrepot trade between governments covered by agreements and covered by the state plan (including commodities not imported into China but directly transferred abroad).
 - k. Cross-border trade.
 - l. Samples, exhibits, consignment goods, and goods sold on commission.
 - m. Imports and exports of Sino-foreign joint venture, Sino-foreign contractual venture, and foreign trader wholly-owned foreign enterprises in China.
 - n. Foreign trade imports and exports belonging to international economic and technical cooperation corporations.
 - o. Some commodities for which foreign exchange settlement has been made but which never entered or left the country that may, following approval, be regarded as having been imported or exported and can be included in import-export statistics, as follows:
 - (1) All export commodities for which settlement has been made in foreign exchange in China that foreign trade enterprises have sold in accordance with the plan to foreign ship provisioning corporations, overseas Chinese shops, friendship stores, the Guangzhou Trade Center, service companies for personnel traveling overseas, foreign guests in China, as well as export commodities for which foreign traders have obtained spot exchange; all commodities for which settlement has been made in foreign exchange in China that foreign trade enterprises have sold to Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual ventures, and foreign trader sole proprietorships, as well as export commodities on which delivery was taken inside China but that were billed to China's economic relations and trade organizations in Hong Kong or Macao are to be included in the export statistics.
 - (2) All export commodities that MOFERT has approved for settlement in foreign exchange among foreign trade enterprises in China, the sale of which may offset imported export commodities in the nature of raw and processed materials deeply processed for export, or the sale of which allows the exchange purchase of commodities suitable for sale abroad are to be a part of export statistics once the foreign trade enterprise concerned has sold them.
 - (3) All foreign trade enterprise export commodities for which settlement is made in foreign exchange that are sold to foreign traders, or that China's organizations in Hong Kong and Macao use as materials brought into China for processing and assembly or as raw and supplementary materials in compensation trade are to be included in the export statistics.
 - (4) In using foreign credit, Chinese foreign trading enterprises use international methods in calling for import tenders. Once other foreign trade enterprises in the country secure the tender to supply materials and equipment, the foreign trade enterprise tender called for and the tender secured are included in statistics as imports and exports respectively.
 - (5) The materials needed for construction and the commodities needed in the daily life of the people in the SEZ which are sold by foreign trade enterprises and which are settled with foreign exchange are included in the export statistics.
2. Import-export statistics do not include the following:
 - a. Military equipment and complete plant and equipment credit assistance exports.
 - b. Production and technical cooperation imports and exports with Romania and Yugoslavia.
 - c. Technical cooperation imports for which UN and bilateral assistance is received without compensation.

Section 3. Basic Principles for Import Statistics

Article 7. Statistics on Imported Merchandise Received. All foreign trade enterprise imports are included in statistics on the basis of who executed the contract (i.e., settled with foreign traders), who filled out the report, and the actual Chinese port or territory of delivery of the commodities. Specific provisions are as follows:

1. For imports delivered by sea or river, statistics are to be based on the notification of arrival and the arrival settlement certificate that the foreign trade corporation provides once the ship arrives at the first port of discharge in China (i.e., after the ship reaches its anchorage and has been inspected by the combined team). Alternatively, business units can prepare statistics using the ship's port arrival date and cargo listed in the notification of arrival in the foreign consignor's (or agent's) shipping advice telegram.

2. For imports delivered by rail, statistics are to be based on the date of arrival and the cargo listed in the import manifest that the foreign shipping company provides after arrival of the cargo at a station in China. (If the import waybill does not list the money value of the cargo, the contract unit price and the invoice for the imports concerned may be found through the contract number appearing on the waybill for statistical purposes).

3. For imports delivered by motor vehicle, once the cargo has reached Chinese soil, statistics are to be based on the date of arrival and the cargo listed on the cargo receipt certificate completed by both consignor and consignee.

4. For imports shipped by air, statistics are to be based on the date of arrival and the cargo listed in the import bill of lading that the foreign trade shipping corporation provides.

5. For imports delivered by mail, statistics are to be based on the postmarked date and the contents shown on the Chinese post office packing list.

6. For imports shipped by sea and air, statistics are to be based on the date of actual completion of delivery and the quantity of commodities and complete value listed on the Bank of China import invoice

7. In leasing trade, statistics are to be based on the date and the amount of leasing fees paid.

8. For imports brought into the country for processing and assembly, statistics are kept only for imported equipment on which a price must be set for repayment (statistics based on the date of arrival of the cargo and the commodities listed on the relevant business documents). Statistics are not prepared on raw materials, supplemental materials, spare parts, and equipment donated without compensation that are used in processing and assembly.

9. For medium and small compensation trade imports, complete statistics are to be prepared once the merchandise has reached a port or other area in China, using the date of arrival and the amount and value of commodities listed on business documents provided by the agency concerned.

10. For imported samples and exhibits, statistics are to be based on the Bank of China import cargo invoice or on the date and commodities listed on the manifest.

11. For imported foreign commodities on consignment, statistics are to be based on the date and commodities listed on the Bank of China import cargo invoice. For machine spare parts on consignment, statistics are to be based on the date and commodities listed on the transfer list used in China when goods are sold to users.

12. For imported commodities in transit, if shipped into China and then sent elsewhere, they must be entered into statistics as imports at the time that they are delivered to a port of entry or other location in China. If the goods do not actually enter China but are transferred directly from

outside China, the time when they are transferred from outside China is to be used for statistical purposes.

13. When state-designated foreign trade corporations both sign and execute contracts, they are to provide statistics on the ordering and delivery of goods; when state-designated foreign trade corporations sign foreign contracts only to have other corporations later execute the contracts, the other corporations are responsible for providing statistics on the ordering and delivery of goods.

Article 8. Statistics on Import Orders: Statistics are to be based on the import contract that an official organization or firm (or enterprise) outside the country has signed, as well as the letters or telegrams in which both parties have confirmed a transaction, and the value is figured on the basis of the contract price. When a contract is cancelled or changed, readjustments of the transaction figures must be made using the business units' notification of change.

Article 9. Statistics on Import Deliveries: Statistics are to be based on the dates and commodities listed on the imported commodities' foreign consignment manifest, invoice, or shipping advice. Value is to be figured on the basis of contract price.

Section 4. Basic Principles for Export Statistics

Article 10. Actual Export Statistics: Statistics are to be based on the actual departure of exports from a Chinese port or other location. Specific provisions are as follows:

1. For exports shipped by sea or river, statistics are to be based on the loading date (the date that the ship's captain has signed) and the cargo listed on the export bill of lading that the port of consignment foreign trade shipping corporation provides after the cargo has been loaded on the ship.

2. For exports shipped by rail and through traffic exports, statistics are to be based on the signed train departure date and cargo appearing on the export cargo manifest (or bill), which the consignment unit at the consignment station provides after the cargo has been loaded aboard the train. For Hong Kong and Macao exports, statistics are to be based on the consignment bill or the settlement certificate issued following consignment. Should a shortage occur following acceptance of the cargo, it should be adjusted at once on the basis of the business notification.

3. For motor vehicle exports, statistics are to be based on the date of receipt and cargo listed on the buyer and seller certificate of actual receipt of merchandise after the cargo has reached China.

4. Statistics on air cargo are to be based on the consignment date and the cargo listed on the Chinese civil aviation waybill.

5. Statistics on imports delivered by mail are to be based on the date stamped and the goods listed on the Chinese post office receipt.

6. For imports arriving by ship or aircraft, statistics are to be based on the date, amount, and complete value of commodities shown on pertinent certificates completed by both buyer and seller once actual delivery has been completed. Statistics on repairs to foreign ships are to be based on the date of foreign exchange settlement and the amount shown on the Bank of China settlement of foreign exchange bill.

7. Statistics on the export of foreign materials imported for processing and assembly are to be based on the shipping date and processing fee receipts shown on the pertinent business certificates.

8. Statistics on matching contracts in which each side sets a price are to be based on the shipping date and the net increase in value (i.e., the money received for processing fees and for certain raw and supplementary materials that China provided) listed on pertinent business documents.

9. Statistics on medium and small compensation trade exports are to be based on the shipping date and the amount and value of commodities shown on the pertinent business documents.

10. Statistics on foreign consignment commodities, samples, and exhibits are to be based on the date and commodities listed on the Bank of China foreign exchange settlement certificate after the sale.

11. For export goods in-transit—those goods shipped into China and then sent elsewhere—statistics are to be based on when they actually leave the country. If the goods do not actually enter China but are transferred directly from outside China, the time of transfer is to be used for export statistics purposes.

12. For all goods sold in China at the foreign exchange plan price, statistics are to be based on the date and commodities shown on the Bank of China foreign exchange settlement bill and the relevant business documents.

Article 11. Statistics on Export Transactions: Statistics are to be based on export contracts signed by foreign official agencies or firms (enterprises), as well as on the letters and telegrams confirming transactions from the buyer and the seller. Value is to be calculated from the prices provided in the contract.

For quota commodities supplied to Hong Kong and Macao, at the same time that statistics are prepared for actual exports, statistics are to be prepared for export transactions involving commodities sold in China for which settlement is in foreign exchange, and for both commodities whose export offsets imports and commodities exported without a signed contract.

When contracts are cancelled or changed, readjustments are to be made in the number of transactions based on the business units' notification of change.

Article 12. Agent Export Statistics: Export statistics are to be prepared by the consignor for agent exports among enterprises authorized to import and export. Export statistics are to be prepared by the consignee when enterprises lacking authority to import and export consign goods to enterprises having authority to import and export who act as export agents.

Article 13. Partnership Export Statistics: All parties to a partnership must abide by the partnership agreements and the principle of no duplication and no omissions, making export statistics on export transactions correspond to the percentages set forth in the agreements.

Section 5. Statistical Principles for Import and Export Commodity Prices

Article 14. Specific provisions for figuring the statistical price of landed merchandise on the basis of cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) will be follows:

1. Statistics on the landed commodity price of imports, whether delivered by sea, land, air, or mail are based on the landed price. The prices of commodities set in import contracts are not landed prices. In principle, statistics must add freight and insurance costs.

2. The calculation of freight and insurance costs must be based on reality. Whenever cost rates vary greatly from reality, adjustments must be made.

3. Statistics for prices of commodities directly transferred outside China are to be based on prices specified in contracts.

4. Statistics on the import prices of samples, exhibits, and consigned foreign products are to be based on the actual settlement price.

Article 15. The actual statistical price of export commodities is figured on the free on board (FOB) price. Specific provisions are as follows:

1. Statistics on the actual export commodity price, whether delivered by sea, land, air, or mail are based on the FOB price. The prices of commodities set in import contracts are not FOB prices. Statistics should be based on costs after eliminating the FOB.

2. In the case of commodity prices of Hong Kong and Macao exports, whenever freight and insurance fees are paid for with foreign exchange, statistics should be based on costs exclusive of freight and insurance fees.

3. Statistics on prices of commodities directly transferred outside of China are to be based on prices specified in contracts.

4. For foreign assistance commodity prices: Once export goods specified in agreements have left a Chinese port, all costs are to be borne by the other party and the statistics are to be based on the FOB. When costs are borne by China, these costs are to be included in the export commodity price for statistical purposes.

Statistics on ship repairs, consignment goods, samples, and exhibition goods exports are to be at the actual settlement price.

Section 6. Statistical Principles For Import and Export Countries (or Territories)

Article 16. For statistical purposes, the importing or exporting country (or territory) will be designated the trading country. Statistics are to be kept on the country (or territory) in which enterprises signing agreements or contracts with China are located. In trade with Hong Kong and Macao, however, the following methods are to be used for statistical purposes:

1. All export commodities for which foreign trade enterprises conclude deals with Chinese businessmen or foreign businessmen in Hong Kong and Macao and all export commodities sold to Chinese trading agencies in Hong Kong and Macao through exclusive sales arrangements are to be included in statistics by country (or territory) of origin. If the country of origin is a country which is unable to trade directly with China, this should be noted in the "Other" column.

2. All imports ordered by foreign trading enterprises from Chinese or foreign businessmen in Hong Kong and Macao, or imports that these enterprises have Chinese trading agencies in Hong Kong and Macao order for them are to be included in statistics by country (or territory) originating shipment. All commodities delivered from Hong Kong and Macao, whether locally produced or in transit, are to be included in statistics as imports from Hong Kong and Macao. All commodities not shipped from Hong Kong and Macao, but that are shipped to China from another country (or territory) are to be included in statistics under the country (or territory) of origin of the commodity. If the country of origin is a country which is unable to trade directly with China, this should be noted in the "Other" column.

Article 17. For trade with Taiwan Province, imports and exports to and from Taiwan Province are to be included in statistics on a temporary basis according to the principles listed below. Taiwan Province will be used as the country (or territory) of origin.

1. All trade conducted with firms (or enterprises) in Taiwan Province and with branches and sub-branches located outside of China by foreign trade enterprises and Chinese trade agencies in Hong Kong and Macao is to be included in statistics as imports or exports to and from Taiwan Province.

2. All products from Taiwan Province, whether directly or indirectly procured, are to be included as exports from Taiwan Province. Exports that are sold to Taiwan Province through Hong Kong, Macao, or foreign entrepot trade are to be included in statistics as exports to Taiwan Province.

3. Coastal province trade with ships from Taiwan Province is to be included in import-export statistics for

Taiwan regardless of the unit doing business. Specific methods for filing reports are to be specified by the foreign relations and trade departments of the provinces concerned.

Article 18. In the statistics for country (or territory), a distinction must be made between spot exchange and foreign exchange charged to account. The principle for making the distinction follows:

1. Spot Exchange: This is also termed "free" foreign exchange, meaning that the foreign exchange earnings of either party may be transferred for use in another country or may be converted to another country's currency.

2. Foreign Exchange Charged to Account: In accordance with a payment agreement signed by both countries' governments, export trade foreign exchange receipts and disbursements are recorded and cleared through special accounts. The foreign exchange earnings of both parties may be used only to purchase commodities from the other party; they may not be transferred to another country for use.

Cross-border trade and local barter trade between governments that have signed import-export agreements and contracts must be included in statistics as trade charged to a foreign exchange account. Cross-border trade and local barter trade with other countries must be carried in statistics as spot exchange trade.

For countries that have signed payment agreements, when spot exchange is used to pay for certain imports or exports outside the agreed payment provisions, this must be included in the statistics as spot exchange. The business agencies of all foreign trade enterprises must clearly note "spot foreign exchange" on all pertinent documents.

Section 7. Import-Export Statistics for Sino-Foreign Joint Ventures, Sino-Foreign Contractual Joint Ventures, and Foreign Trader Sole Proprietorships

Article 19. Article 3 of the *Statistics Code* provides that Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and foreign trader sole proprietorships must file an import arrivals and actual exports statistical report every month with the local foreign relations and trade department (or commission) in accordance with the relevant provisions of this system.

Article 20. Imports of Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and foreign trader sole proprietorships means the raw and processed materials, the components, and some other materials that the enterprise has itself imported for production. It does not include commodities that foreign trade enterprises have been commissioned to import nor equipment and materials imported for investment. The export system includes the export commodities that an enterprise has itself produced, commodities it has purchased from supply sources in the country and assembled for export

in accordance with pertinent regulations, and commodities that it has commissioned foreign trade corporations to export. After the products produced by Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and foreign trader sole proprietorships through stock participation with foreign trade enterprises have been exported, export statistics may be based on the percentage of stock participation of both parties.

Article 21. Neither import nor export statistics are to be kept on the purchases or sales to China's foreign trade enterprises and other units in China of commodities by Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and foreign trader sole proprietorships in China.

Section 8. Firsthand Vouchers For Statistics

Article 22. Foreign trade statistics are based on firsthand documents and vouchers for foreign trade. All foreign trade enterprises must be sure to establish and perfect a system for filling out and transmitting firsthand documents and vouchers on foreign trade activities. The relevant vocational, storage and transportation, and accounting units must completely fill out pertinent firsthand documents and vouchers in accordance with regulations and must send them to the statistical units on time. The statistical units are to examine and verify them, put them in order, and tabulate them.

Article 23. Within three days after contracts that foreign trade enterprise units conclude have been signed (or affirmed), a copy or notification is to be sent to the statistical unit to be included in the statistics. When a national import-export corporation concludes a deal involving the imports or exports in which foreign trade enterprises in individual provinces deal, the corporation's business department must promptly send copies of the contract to the foreign trade enterprises in each province concerned, one copy going to the statistical unit to be included in the statistics.

Section 9. Control of Statistical Reports and Figures

Article 24. Foreign trade statistical reports are an inseparable, important, and integral part of the *Foreign Trade Statistical System*. Foreign economic relations and trade units at all levels and factories and mines (or enterprises) authorized to import and export must fill in reports strictly according to regulations without falsification, deception, or rejection.

Article 25. Foreign economic relations and trade departments in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under the plan, as well as all import-export corporations that supplement and add to statistical reports and statistical criteria due to work needs must rigorously check them and must file reports in accordance with the *Statistics Code*. They may not file haphazard reports. All supplementary reports forms that no longer apply should be promptly discarded or revised.

Article 26. The method that cities under county jurisdiction use to keep their statistics must be in accordance with State Statistical Commission and State Statistical Bureau regulations. Under province, enter "Other: City name." In order to reduce level-by-level collation and tardiness in reporting, the export statistical reports of local foreign trade (or industrial, agricultural, and trade) import-export corporations, and of Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint ventures, and foreign trader sole proprietorships in cities under county jurisdiction are to be filed with the municipal economic relations and trade committee and the corporation in charge. Export statistical reports are to be filed with the city foreign economic relations and trade committee and not with the import-export corporation. The City economic relations and trade committee is to file a comprehensive report with the provincial department of foreign economic relations and trade and with MOFERT. In order to avoid duplication, when filing import-export reports, the provincial department of foreign economic relations and trade should not include figures from cities under county jurisdiction. When filing reports with the provincial statistical bureau, however, they should present them in accordance with statistical bureau requirements.

Article 27. Foreign economic relations and trade units and foreign trade enterprises at all levels should actively expand the use of electronic computers in keeping statistics, devoting efforts to the use of computers in processing statistical data and in preparing statistical tables and reports. They should accelerate the effort to replace hand written reports with floppy disks in reporting data.

Article 28. Basic statistical figures on foreign trade must be under the centralized control of statistical units in foreign economic relations and trade units and foreign trade enterprises at all levels in order to guard against having too many units issuing instructions, giving rise to confusion. When checking plan figures, the figures from the statistical department of the original units are to be the standard without exception. When statistical figures are given out, they must be verified by the statistical department, and the statistical department's figures are to be considered the standard.

Article 29. Foreign economic relations and trade units and foreign trade enterprises at all levels must establish and perfect systems for checking and verifying statistical figures, for conducting inquiries, for maintaining security, for providing statistics, and for passing them along. They must also regularly check the quality of statistics to prevent duplication, omissions, and errors. When mistakes are found, the relevant higher authority and units should be notified to correct them at once.

Article 30. Foreign economic relations and economic units and foreign trade enterprises at all levels must establish and perfect a signature system for statistical reports. Statistical personnel and responsible individuals

in statistics units must sign reports in order to maintain stringent statistical reports and statistical figures.

Section 10. Comprehensive Analysis and Investigation and Study

Article 31. Statistical units in foreign economic relations and trade units and in foreign trade enterprises at all levels must build on the foundation of performing well on basic statistics to take full advantage of the relative completeness of statistical data. They should actively conduct representative surveys, random samplings, and statistical calculations and statistical forecasts as they relate to foreign trade realities, doing more in the way of special statistical analyses and comprehensive statistical analyses in an effort to provide premium service to the decisionmaking of leaders at all levels.

Article 32. Statistical supervision and checks must be improved. Analysis and study must be done regularly, the main situations and problems in foreign trade plan implementation must be promptly reported, and recommendations must be made for the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of plan tasks.

Section 11. Statistical Authorities and Statistical Personnel

Article 33. Foreign economic relations and trade units and foreign trade enterprises at all levels must establish statistical organizations or assign statistical personnel to the appropriate offices in accordance with the requirements of statistical work, and they must designate an individual who is responsible for statistical procedures. Continuity should be maintained among professional statistical personnel. These employees should not be transferred without careful consideration so they can benefit from their familiarity and accumulated experience to improve the quality of the statistics. Personnel may be assigned who perform statistical along with other duties, but provisions must be made so that they have sufficient time to perform their statistical duties well.

Article 34. Foreign trade statistical personnel enjoy the powers given by the *Statistics Code*:

1. Require that the appropriate units and personnel provide data in accordance with state regulations;
2. Check the accuracy of statistical data and require the correction of inaccurate statistical data;
3. Expose and report to the authorities behavior found in the course of statistical investigation work which violates national laws and damages the state plan.

Article 35. Foreign economic relations and trade units and foreign trade enterprises at all levels should improve leadership for statistical work, placing statistical tasks on their daily agendas, and designating a responsible comrade to take charge of statistical work. At the same time, they must be attentive to the training, work and daily life of statistical personnel, doing a good job of training these

personnel to improve their quality. The technical qualifications of statistical personnel are to be evaluated in accordance with state regulations.

Article 36. Units and individuals that perform statistical work in an outstanding fashion are to be commended and rewarded. Units and individuals having numerous problems in statistical work are to be helped, reprimanded, and put on report as circumstances warrant. Those who commit serious violations of the national *Statistics Code* and this system are to be rigorously dealt with in accordance with provisions of the *Statistics Code*.

Section 12. Appendix

Article 37. For better implementation of this system, foreign economic relations and trade departments in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities under county jurisdiction may draw up detailed rules and regulations for implementation and supplementary regulations in cooperation with the local statistical bureau as local realities require. They should report these regulations to MOFERT as a matter of record. All foreign trade (industry and trade) corporations and other import-export corporations of various kinds of national character may, if needed, formulate detailed rules and regulations for implementation or supplementary regulations, which they should report to MOFERT as a matter of record, sending copies to economic relations and trade departments in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities under county jurisdiction. These detailed rules and regulations for implementation and supplementary regulations may not conflict with this system, however.

Article 38. The reporting date for all statistical reports may be postponed in accordance with State Council regulations by foreign economic relations and trade units and foreign trade enterprises at all levels for international labor day, the national anniversary, New Year's day, and the lunar new year.

Article 39. This system is to become effective on 1 January 1989.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and State Statistical Bureau. October 1988.

Statistical System on Use of Foreign Capital

92CE0261A Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
31 Dec 91, 4, 7 Jan 92

[31 Dec pp 2, 4]

[Text] Section 1. General Regulations

Article 1. This system has been drawn up in accordance with *Statistical Methods of the People's Republic of China* and the detailed rules and regulations for putting them into effect, as well as pertinent State Council regulations.

Article 2. The basic purpose of statistics on the use of foreign capital is as follows: To portray in a timely, accurate, and complete way the uses to which foreign investment is put; to provide information about the status of implementation of agreements and contracts for the use of foreign capital that the Chinese government (or authorized agencies) have approved, as well as the foreign debt and economic returns resulting from them; to conduct systematic statistical surveys, to make statistical analyses, and to institute statistical supervision, providing services for the study of macroeconomic decisions, the formulation of plans, and for doing business with foreign countries.

Article 3. All units and agencies in China that use foreign exchange, as well as Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises, contractual joint venture enterprises, foreign-funded enterprises, and cooperatively developed projects already approved for establishment in China must provide statistical data in accordance with this regulation and file statistical reports.

Article 4. The statistical system on the use of foreign capital has been jointly formulated by MOFERT, and the State Statistical Bureau. In accordance with authority conferred by the State Council, MOFERT is responsible for the task of collating statistical reports and tables on the use of foreign capital nationwide. The format of regular reports, the indicators, and the specifications used in making calculations about the use of foreign capital must be in accordance with unified regulations. All jurisdictions' and all departments' statistical surveys of enterprises in which foreign traders have invested must be approved by the government statistical bureau at the same level.

Section 2. Statistical Purview

Article 5. The purview and the breakdown of statistics on the use of foreign capital have been decided on the basis of pertinent provisions of prevailing Chinese policies, regulations, and plan controls on the use of foreign capital, account also bearing taken of the need for statistics on the international balance of payments.

1. Foreign loans. Foreign loans means funds borrowed or foreign currency bonds issued abroad by the Chinese Government, agencies, enterprises, and other economic organizations.

Funds for which the Chinese Government and government empowered agencies have provided guarantees abroad are also to be included in foreign loan statistics.

Foreign loans are to be divided according to origin as follows:

- a) Foreign government loans. This includes mixed government loans.
- b) International financial organization loans, including loans provided by World Bank, the International Monetary Fund [IMF], the International Agricultural Development Fund [IADF], and regional development banks.

c) Export loans. This includes approved buyer credit and seller credit (i.e., deferred payment), but it does not include foreign trade import deferred payments in national import plans paid for with state foreign exchange.

d) Foreign bank commercial credit. This includes state-approved commercial credit items and various spot exchange funds borrowed in accordance with plans for using foreign capital by units empowered to sign foreign loan agreements and contracts directly, as well as the Bank of China.

e) Bonds and share certificates issued abroad.

2. Foreign trader direct investment. This refers to legally approved foreign trader investment enterprises established in China and marine petroleum cooperative prospecting and development project contracts, the foreign investors investing (including reinvesting of foreign traders' returns) in the form of cash, materials, and technology in enterprises, as well as enterprises borrowing funds from abroad within the total amount approved for projects.

The legally approved foregoing kinds of enterprises established in China by Hong Kong and Macao enterprises, and by other economic organizations or individuals are also within the purview of these statistics.

Foreign trader direct investment methods are divided on the basis of current laws and regulations into the following:

- a) Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises;
- b) Sino-foreign contractual joint venture enterprises;
- c) foreign-funded enterprises;
- d) contractual development, meaning project contracts approved in accordance with provisions of *Regulations on Foreign Contractual Development of Marine Petroleum Resources*.

3. Other foreign trader investment: This means foreign capital taken in through other methods in addition to the aforesaid foreign loans and foreign trader direct investment.

a) compensation trade (exclusive of barter trade). The cost of foreign trader-provided equipment not specified in contracts.

b) processing and assembly, (including materials brought into the country for processing and parts brought in for assembly). The cost of foreign trader-provided equipment not stipulated in contracts.

c) international leasing. This is limited to foreign trader investment enterprises engaged in international leasing, and units approved to engage in international leasing that have signed foreign leasing agreements and contracts.

Article 6. The following matters are not to be included in statistics on the use of foreign investment:

- 1. China's own foreign exchange funds, including national foreign exchange, local government foreign exchange, retained foreign exchange, reallocated foreign exchange, and foreign exchange loans that the Bank of China has made using its own funds.

2. Donations that all local governments and agencies have accepted from overseas Chinese and from Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, as well as funds that the United Nations and other international organizations have contributed without compensation, and projects built without reimbursement.

3. Property whose leases are transferred following leasing company importation of equipment.

4. Receipts and expenditures in connection with the investment abroad of Chinese enterprises or other organizations.

5. National foreign exchange used to make delayed payments for foreign trade imports within national import plan.

Article 7. Start and finish times of statistics on the use of foreign investment: The start and finish times for projects built with foreign loans are the formal signing with the foreign investor and the time when the project is completed and goes into production. For direct investment projects and other investment contracts, the time begins with approval of the agreement or contract, and ends with completion of the terms of the agreement or contract. Foreign debt ends upon completion of repayment.

Section 3. Statistical Reports

Article 8. Jurisdictions, agencies, and enterprises in China that use foreign capital must compile, examine, and collate reports as this system provides, following the principle of no duplications, no omissions, and no errors, filing electrical bulletins, monthly reports, quarterly reports, and annual reports. *The Statistical Reports Catalogue on the Use of Foreign Investment*, and the instructions for compiling reports are an integral part of this system.

According to the provisions of Article 3 of *Detailed Rules and Regulations on Implementation of Statistical Methods*, foreign trader investment enterprises must provide statistical data promptly for the preparation of statistical reports. Once a foreign trader investment enterprise's contract and articles of association have been approved, all foreign relations and trade agencies at all levels are to notify enterprises to file reports. Enterprises may not file false reports or deceptive reports, or refuse to file reports, or file late reports, nor may they fabricate or alter reports. Other departments may not give instructions about enterprises foreign capital statistical reports without approval of the government statistical unit at the same level.

Article 9. The various statistical reports called for under this system must be prepared promptly, collated, and filed with higher authority together with any necessary written explanation. In addition, a good job must be done of collating and making comprehensive analyses of past foreign capital statistical data.

In accordance with the principle of no duplications, no omissions, and no errors, reports are to be filed level by level to responsible authorities for collation. Specific provisions are as follows:

1. Electrical bulletins are to be collated by departments concerned on the basis of the professional division of labor. This means that foreign funds that the state has borrowed are to be collated into a report by the State General Administration of Exchange Control. Foreign capital raised through the export credit and the Bank of China systems is to be collated into a report by units signing foreign agreements such as the Bank of China main office. Borrowed foreign funds and the foreign commercial capital taken in by local governments and agencies (including international credit investment corporations in all jurisdictions) is to be collated into a report by foreign economic relations and trade agencies in each province, autonomous region, directly administered municipality, and cities listed under plan, as well as by State Council ministries, commissions, and directly subordinate organs.

2. Agreements and contracts for the use of foreign capital that have been concluded and approved are to be reported by the examination and approval organs or units in charge of signing foreign agreements.

3. Reports on the status of implementation of foreign agreements and contracts of foreign loan investment projects and enterprises that have taken in foreign commercial capital are to be collated separately on the basis of project and enterprise subordination, i.e., central government projects (projects directly subordinate to a ministry) are to be collated for reporting to the ministry in charge; local government projects (including local projects arranged for by a central government ministry or commission, joint central government and local government projects, and projects under local government overall planning) are to be reported to foreign economic relations and trade agencies of each province, autonomous region, directly administered municipality, and city listed under plan.

4. Reports on the status of debts are to be collated and reported following the principle of "the borrowers filing reports, and the units having jurisdiction collating them." This means that reports on foreign debts incurred by the state are to be filed by units responsible for foreign economic relations, and foreign debt borrowed by and to be repaid by local government units is to be collated and reported by economic relations and trade agencies in local jurisdictions.

5. When statistical reports on the use of foreign capital from the four special economic zones [SEZ] of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen, as well as from state approved cities open to the outside world under jurisdiction of provinces are filed with provincial agencies concerned, a copy is to be sent directly to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the State Statistical Bureau.

Section 4. Control and Publication of Statistical Figures and Data

Article 10. Statistical figures on the use of foreign capital are to be uniformly controlled level by level in accordance with provisions of the *Statistics Law*. In order to guard against different instructions from multiple organizations so as to insure the continuity, accuracy, and solemnity of statistical data, foreign economic relations and trade units at both the national and provincial, autonomous region, and directly administered municipalities level are to be centrally responsible for collations, promptly filing reports with central government and provincial leaders as well as with government statistical bureaus at the same level, and also providing them on time to government agencies concerned at the same level.

Article 11. Statistical data on the use of foreign capital that are openly published and provided outside government must both follow the principle of satisfying external operational requirements and ensuring the security of state secrets, the *Statistics Law*, and detailed rules and regulations for its enforcement, as well as pertinent state provisions enforced.

Article 12. All of the firsthand evidence of agreements, contracts, and provincial activities involving the use of foreign capital provide a statistical basis for the use of foreign capital. Duplicate copies of foreign agreements and contracts that have been signed, and foreign trade investment enterprise approved certificates must be sent to foreign economic relations and trade agencies at the same level. Units overseeing implementation, and professional units in charge must set up ledgers, and establish a firsthand certificate reporting and transmittal system, as well as provide statistical data. Foreign economic relations and trade units must be sure to do a good job of examination and verification, registration, collation, and analysis.

Article 13. The unit of currency for statistics on the use of foreign capital is the United States dollar. In converting to U.S. dollars statistics using other currencies that agreements and contracts specify, the prevailing provisions of *Internal Uniform Exchange Rate Tables for*

the Conversion of All Currencies Into United States Dollars from the General Administration of Exchange Control is to be used.

Approved foreign trader direct investment (including reinvestment) of renminbi [RMB] must be listed separately.

Section 5. Statistical Organizations and Statistical Personnel

Article 14. Statistical work on the use of foreign investment is to be under the professional direction, organization, coordination, and control of foreign economic relations and trade agencies, and government statistical organizations at all levels. MOFERT must establish organs specifically responsible for collating and preparing statistical reports on the use of foreign investment.

Foreign economic relations and trade agencies at all levels and central government agencies concerned must establish statistical organizations or provide for statistical personnel as statistical duties require and designate a person responsible for statistics.

Article 15. Personnel maintaining statistics on the use of foreign investment must increase their study and strive to do a good job in accordance with provisions of the *Statistics Law* and the detailed rules and regulations for its implementation. All local governments and agencies concerned must strengthen leadership of foreign investment statistical work. Rewards and punishments for statistical personnel are to be in accordance with *Detailed Rules and Regulations for Implementation of the Statistics Law*.

Article 16. So long as they meet requirements for the collation and reporting of statistics on the use of foreign investment nationwide, the statistical system on the use of foreign investment in the four SEZ of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou, and Xiamen may be drawn up by the four SEZ themselves on the basis of the basic requirements of this system as they relate to specific circumstances in the SEZ. Reports are to be sent to MOFERT and the State Statistical Bureau as a matter of record.

Article 17. This system becomes effective as of 1 January 1988. *Statistical System on the Use of Foreign Investment* issued in October 1984 is hereby null and void.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, State Statistical Bureau September 1987

Catalogue of Statistical Reports on the Use of Foreign Investment

Form No.	Name of Report	Reporting Period	Reporting Method	Unit Preparing Report	Agency Receiving Report	Report Due Date
Foreign Investment Statistical Report 1	Electrical Bulletin on Foreign Investment Use	Monthly	Electrically	Foreign economic relations and trade commissions (departments and bureaus) in provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under plan, and State Council ministries, commissions, and directly subordinate organs concerned (hereinafter abbreviated to compiling units)	MOFERT, State Statistical Bureau	Within 7 days following month's end
Foreign Capital Statistical Report 2	Monthly Report on Borrowed Foreign Capital Debt Balance	Monthly	Table	Compiling Units	MOFERT, State Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Finance, and General Administration of Exchange Control	Within seven days following month's end
Foreign Capital Statistical Report 3	Monthly Status Report on Implementation of Foreign Loan Projects	Monthly	Table	Unit Responsible for Project and Compiling Units in Charge	MOFERT	Within seven days following month's end
Foreign Capital Statistical Report 4	Monthly Status Report on Foreign Trader Investment Enterprise Investment	Monthly	Table	Foreign trader investment enterprise	Compiling Units	Within 3 days following month's end
Foreign Capital Statistical Report 5	Quarterly	Table	Compiling units	MOFERT and government statistical bureaus at the same level	Within 15 days following end of quarter	Within 15 days following the end of the quarter
Foreign Capital Statistical Report 5a	Subsidiary Quarterly Report on Foreign Loan Projects (Contracts) Approved for Signing	Quarterly	Table	Compiling Units	MOFERT	
Foreign Capital Statistical Report 5b	Subsidiary Quarterly Report on Approved Foreign Trader Investment Enterprises (Contracts)	Quarterly	Table	Compiling Units	MOFERT	
Foreign Capital Statistical Report 6	Branch Firm Quarterly Report on Approved Agreements (Contracts) for the Use of Foreign Capital	Quarterly	Table	Compiling Units	MOFERT, and government statistical units at the same level	Within 15 days following end of quarter
Foreign Capital Statistical Report 7	Quarterly Status Report on the Production and Operation of Foreign Trader-Invested Enterprises	Quarterly	Table	Foreign Trader Investment Enterprises and Compiling Units	MOFERT	Within 15 days after end of quarter

Catalogue of Statistical Reports on the Use of Foreign Investment (Continued)

Foreign Capital Statistical Report 8	Breakdown Table Showing Current Status of Foreign Trader Investment Enterprises	Semi-annually	Table	Compiling Units	MOFERT, and government statistical bureaus at the same level	Within 20 days after the end of July, and within 30 days after the end of the year
Foreign Capital Basic Level Statistical Table 1 (B)	Table (Card) Showing Basic Status of Enterprises Invested in and Operated by Foreign Traders, Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao	Annually	Card	Foreign trader investment enterprises	MOFERT, State Statistical Bureau	Within 4 months following year's end

Electrical Bulletin on Foreign Capital Use
Unit Filing Report: 1- Month, 199

Table No: National Local Symbol:
Composite Table 320
Foreign Investment Statistical Report 1
Tabulator: MOFERT
State Statistical Bureau Document #: (87)
MOFERT Record No 1548
Money Units: \$10,000

Method of Using Foreign Investment	Telecommunications Symbol	Current Year Approved Use of Foreign Investment		Actual Amount of Foreign Exchange Used
		Number of Projects (Enterprises)	Amount of Non-contract Investment	
A	B	1	2	3
Total	ZG			
1. Foreign Loans	D00			
Foreign Government Loans	D01			
International Financial Organization Loan	D02			
Export Credit	D03	-		
Including Seller's Credit				
Foreign Bank Commercial Loan	D04	-		
Bonds and Share Certificates Issued Abroad	D05	-		
2. Foreign Trader Direct Investment	W00			
Joint Capital Venture Enterprise	W06			
Contractual Joint Venture	W07			
Foreign-funded Enterprise	W08			
Cooperative Development	W09			
3. Foreign Trader Other Investment	S00	-		
International Lease	S10	-		
Compensation Trade	S11	-		
Processing and Assembly	S12	-		
Date of Issuance:	Signatory:	Tabulator:	Tel:	

Explanation of Foreign Capital Statistical Table 1 Tabulation:

1. Purpose of Table: This table is for the purpose of showing in electrical bulletin form the status of China's use of foreign investment.

2. Units Filling Out Form: This table is to be filled out by business departments of foreign economic relations and trade departments (or commissions and bureaus) in charge of using foreign capital in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under plan (hereinafter termed all jurisdictions), and all ministries, commissions, and directly subordinate organizations of the State Council (hereinafter termed all agencies) in charge of using foreign investment. This includes: all designated projects (or enterprises) approved for the use of foreign capital during the current year, "windows" (or units signing agreements) responsible for foreign loans, and units approved for the establishment of foreign trader investment enterprises or contracting units filing statistical summaries. The actual use of foreign capital is to be summarized and reported by all jurisdictions and all agencies. Foreign capital that the state has borrowed is to be reported by the State General Administration of Exchange Control.

3. Reporting Times:

a) Reporting units are to file reports with MOFERT and the State Statistical Bureau in the form of electrical bulletins within seven days following the end of the month.

MOFERT's (the Comprehensive Planning Bureau's) telephone number is 5126644 x 698 or 248. Its telegram registration number is 6060. The State Statistical Bureau's (Trade Department) telephone number is 868701 x 378.

b) Each agency is to file a summary report for only directly subordinate enterprises that operate foreign trader investment enterprises outside a SEZ (foreign trader investment enterprises having no local investment), ministries taking care of foreign loan projects and other foreign trader investment projects.

c) When reporting to MOFERT, cities listed under plan should simultaneously file a report with the provincial department (commission) of foreign economic relations and trade, and the provincial statistical bureau.

d) After filing an electrical bulletin each month, reporting units must send MOFERT a photocopy of the stub of the approval certificate for foreign trader-invested enterprises approved during the current month.

When reporting to the provincial department (or commission) of economic relations and trade, the four SEZ and coastal cities opened to the outside world are to send a copy of their written report to MOFERT and to the government statistical bureau at the same level.

Electrical Report Requirements:

1) Numbers in electrical reports should be written clearly. In column A under Method of Using Foreign

Investment, the electric communications symbol prescribed is to be used. The name in Chinese is not to be used, nor is the name for the method of using foreign capital to be used together with the symbol;

2) Statistical figures in electrical reports should express the method of using foreign investment in a standard way: The electrical symbols should be arranged sequentially. Following each symbol is the first group of figures showing "Number of Projects (or Enterprises);" the second group of figures showing "Amount of Contracted Investment;" and the third group of figures showing "Actual Amount of Capital Used." This includes: "Other Foreign Trader Investment not included in project (or enterprise) figures.

A "0" is used to show zero in the foregoing three groups of indicators.

All indicators on this table are additions that occurred during the current year reporting period.

4. Explanation of form entries:

a) "Number of Projects (or Enterprises)" means the number of approved government and international financial organization loan projects that the state has provided for, the individual number (not the sum total of signed contracts) of foreign trader-invested enterprises approved, and the number of marine petroleum cooperative prospective and development projects for agreed upon independent prospecting and development zones. No number is filled in under "Other Foreign Trader Investment."

b) "Sums of Money Not Covered by Contract": This indicator is divided into three parts.

1) Foreign Loans: This applies to the amount of loans specified in formally signed foreign loan agreements (or in already approved agreements);

2) Direct foreign trader investment means the amount of foreign trader investment specified in contracts, and sums of money not covered by contract calculated in terms of the specifications for calculation specified in this system. For details about the calculation method, please see explanation 8 for filling in the form for the second Foreign Capital Statistical Table 5 in the system.

3) Other Foreign Trader Investment: This means foreign trader-provided equipment costs. "International Leasing" applies to equipment leasing money that China must pay.

c) "Actual Amount of Foreign Capital Used" means actual amount of approved "contracted foreign capital funds" used, i.e., the amount of foreign loans that China has withdrawn (or used), and the actual foreign investment taken in.

d) Amounts of money are calculated in terms of \$10,000. Small amounts are rounded off to the nearest whole number.

Monthly Report of Balances Outstanding on Foreign Loans

Table No: National Composite Table 321
Foreign Investment Statistical Report 2
Tabulator: MOFERT, State Statistical Bureau
Document #: (87)
MOFERT Record No 1548
Unit Filing Report: Money Units: \$10,000

Foreign Debtor	Creditor		Original Currency	Balance Carried Forward From Previous Year		Amount of Increase in Loan During Current Year		Amount Repaid in Current Year		Interest Paid in Current Year (U.S. Dollars)	Exchange Rate Differential (U.S. Dollars)	Loan Balance Outstanding at End of Period	
	Country	Name		Amount of Original Currency	Converted to U.S. Dollars	Amount of Original Currency	Converted to U.S. Dollars	Amount of Original Currency	Converted to U.S. Dollars			Amount of Original Currency	Converted to U.S. Dollars
A	B	D	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	0
1. Medium and Long Term Loan													
X X Unit													
2. Short Term Loan													
China Guaranteed Loans													
Date of Issue:				Signatory:				Tabulator:				Tel:	

Explanation of Foreign Capital Statistical Table 2 Tabulation:

1. Purpose of Table: This table portrays in a comprehensive way the status of foreign debt balances outstanding in the use of foreign capital by all jurisdictions and agencies during the reporting period.

2. Units Filling Out Reports: Foreign economic relations and trade departments (commissions or bureaus) in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under plan; all ministries, commissions, and directly subordinate organs of the State Council; foreign economic relations and trade commissions (or bureaus) in coastal cities opened to the outside world, SEZ (people's government or management committee-designated statistical summary units), as well as enterprises and financial organs approved to exercise foreign loan authority.

3. Reporting Periods and Methods. This report uses a tabular form of reporting. Basic reports and collated reports all use the same form.

1) Local Jurisdiction Reporting on Contracted Foreign Indebtedness: The debtor is to file a report in accordance with provisions of the foreign loan agreement or contract. The debtor may be a local government enterprise, trust and capital corporation, financial institution approved to contract foreign loans, or a foreign trader enterprise authorized to operate in China.

Local government basic level reports are to be submitted to MOFERT and the State Statistical Bureau within seven days after the end of the month by foreign economic relations and trade departments (commissions and bureaus) in provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under the plan in which they are located. Simultaneous with filing a report with MOFERT, cities listed in plan should file a

report with the provincial foreign economic relations and trade department (or commission). When they file a report with a provincial or autonomous region foreign economic relations department (or commission), coastal cities opened to the outside world and SEZ should send a copy to MOFERT.

2) Government Agency Basic Level Reports on Contracted Foreign Indebtedness: The debtor is to file a report in accordance with provisions of the foreign loan agreement or contract. The debtor may be a ministry, commission, directly subordinate organization, or financial institution that the State Council has empowered to contract foreign debt.

Government agency basic reports are to be collated by relevant agencies in charge and are to be filed within seven days of the end of the month with MOFERT and the State Statistical Bureau.

3) State centrally borrowed foreign capital (including both centrally borrowed and centrally repaid, and centrally borrowed and self-repaid capital): State Council approved "windows" (i.e., government loans—MOFERT; World Bank loans - Ministry of Finance; IMF and regional development bank loans—Chinese People's Bank; International Agricultural Development Fund loans—Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery; Japan Export-Import Bank energy loans—Bank of China) are to collate reports for submission to MOFERT within seven days following the end of the month.

The amount of indebtedness of centrally borrowed foreign capital allocated to local construction projects is to continue to be collated into a report by the aforementioned relevant units.

4) For foreign capital that the Bank of China has borrowed in accordance with State Council approved foreign capital plans are (or projects) (and those responsible for foreign debt) the Bank of China main office is to collate data to file a report with MOFERT within seven days after the end of the month.

4. Explanation of Report Filing:

1) State centrally borrowed foreign capital and commercial credit, and large- and medium-sized projects for which bonds were issued abroad are to listed one by one according to the borrowing method used. The provisions of State Statistical Commission *Standards for Dividing Up Large- and Medium- Sized Capital Construction Projects* may be consulted for dividing up large-and medium-sized projects.

Foreign capital that local governments and agencies have borrowed, along with commercial loans and small projects for which bonds were issued abroad, are to be collated and reported country-by-country according to the loan method.

2) Foreign capital that the Bank of China system has borrowed in accordance with state foreign capital plans

is to be reported by the main office of the Bank of China by borrowing method, individual country, local government, agency, and individual project.

3) Seller's credit is to be reported by state-designated units concerned by individual country, local government, and individual project.

4) Production and operating capital that foreign trader investment enterprises have borrowed outside China, including bank loans in foreign currency contracted inside China, are to be listed separately as "medium and long-term debt" and as "short-term debt."

5) Explanation of Main Indicators:

a) "Medium- and long-term debt means debt for which the repayment period is more than one year.

b) "Short-term debt" means debt for which the repayment period is one year or less. Increases and decreases in the balance outstanding are used to calculate pertinent indicators. For example, the balance outstanding at the end of the current period minus the balance outstanding at the end of the previous period equals the plus or minus balance. A positive balance shows a net inflow of capital, which will be figured as a "current year additional loan." A negative balance shows a capital outflow, which will be figured as a "current year repayment of capital." By adding together the "current year additional loan" or the "current year repayment of capital," the cumulative amount incurred for the reporting period is derived.

c) "Balance Carried forward from the previous year" means the amount of foreign loan remaining unpaid in the previous year during the reporting period. The exchange rate is figures at the year-end exchange rate.

d) "Current year additional loans" means the actual amount of foreign loan funds withdrawn or used during the reporting period. When converted to U.S. dollars, donations that are part of government mixed loans (which are not a part of debt statistics) are to correspond to be at the exchange rate during the same period for the original currency.

e) "Capital repaid during the current year" means foreign loans (exclusive of interest) repaid during the reporting period. Conversion to U.S. dollars, should be at the currency period exchange rate for the original currency.

f) "Exchange rate differential" means the differential between the new and old exchange rates following conversion into U.S. dollars of the original currency balance carried over from the previous year following changes in the exchange rate. The exchange rate means the exchange rate published in the General Administration of Exchange Control publication titled, *Internal Uniform Exchange Rate Tables for the Conversion of All Currencies Into United States Dollars*.

There are two methods for making calculations as follows:

1) The original currency balance carried over from the previous year times the current exchange rate, minus the original currency balance carried over from the previous year, times the exchange rate at the end of the previous year equals the plus or minus exchange rate differential.

2) The original currency balance carried over from the previous year minus the original currency balance carried over from the previous year, times the exchange rate at the end of the previous year equals the plus or minus exchange rate differential.

For debt newly incurred during the current year, the exchange rate differential is not calculated.

7. Relationships among indicators in each column: End of period loan balance equals previous year balance carried forward plus current year new loans minus current year repayments, plus or minus the exchange rate differential.

8. Foreign payments incurred under international leasing, compensation trade, and processing and assembly contracts are to be summarized and reported separately in accordance with relevant indicators in this table.

9. "Chinese-guaranteed debts" means loans for which a letter of guarantee has been provided to foreign trader-invested enterprises by units having authority to guarantee foreign loans. When summarizing them, the names of the unit providing letters of guarantee must be listed.

Monthly Status Report on Execution of Foreign Loan Projects

Table No: National Composite Table 322
Foreign Investment Statistical Report 3
Tabulator: MOFERT, State Statistical Bureau
Document #: (87)
MOFERT Record No 1548
Money Units: \$10,000 and Symbol:
Unit Filing (or Compiling) Report

Name of Project	Method of Loan Repayment	Lending Country and Symbol	Actual Amount of Foreign Capital Used		Remarks
			Cumulative	Current Year	
A	B	C	1	2	D
					Issuance Date:
Signatory:		Tabulator:		Tel:	

Explanation of Foreign Capital Statistical Table 3 Tabulation:

1. Purpose of Table: This table portrays the actual status of development of foreign loan projects.

2. Units Filling Out Report: Foreign economic relations and trade departments (commissions, or bureaus) in each province, autonomous region, directly administered municipality and city listed under plan, and State Council ministries, commissions, directly subordinate organs, and units implementing projects.

3. Reporting Times and Methods: This report is in tabular form.

1) At the time that compiling units require, units implementing local government-scheduled projects are to report monthly to collating units designated by the local provincial level foreign relations and trade department (commission or bureau), the foreign economic relations and trade department (commission or bureau) in coastal cities opened to the outside world, and the peoples government (or management committee) of a SEZ.

2) At the time that compiling departments concerned designate, units implementing central government scheduled projects are to report monthly to ministries, commissions, and directly subordinate organs of the State Council, simultaneously sending a copy of their report to the local agency in charge of foreign economic relations and trade.

3) Foreign economic relations and trade departments (commissions and bureaus) in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under plan, as well as State Council departments, commissions, and directly subordinate organizations concerned are to report to MOFERT within seven days of the end of the month. When reporting to MOFERT, cities listed under plan are to also report to the provincial foreign economic relations and trade department (or commission). When filing a report to the province, coastal open cities and SEZ's are to send a copy to MOFERT.

4) Instructions for Filling Out the Table:

1. State centrally borrowed foreign capital and commercial loans, and large- and medium-sized projects for

which bonds were issued abroad must be listed one after another by borrowing method. The particulars and the figures in this table must be identical with those given in Foreign Capital Statistical Table 2 and the first of Foreign Capital Statistical Table 5.

2. Loan repayment methods may be divided up in terms of economic responsibility and as windows on the outside world into three kinds of foreign loans and loan repayment methods as follows: centrally borrowed and centrally repaid, centrally borrowed and self-repaid, self-borrowed and self repaid.

a) "Centrally borrowed and centrally repaid" meaning capital that the state centrally raised abroad and foreign exchange debts that the state is responsible for repaying. Both renminbi and foreign exchange are listed as loans in state receipt and disbursement plans.

b) "Centrally borrowed and self repaid" meaning funds that the state centrally raised abroad, but that are foreign

exchange debts of the units that used them are responsible for repaying, the foreign exchange to be listed loans in local governments, or government agencies, or enterprise receipt and disbursement plans. If a foreign debt is repaid, the amount of foreign exchange being allocated by the state, the particular unit repaying the state a corresponding amount of renminbi, this is also to be regarded as a loan that was centrally borrowed but self-repaid.

c) "Self-borrowed, self-repaid" means foreign capital that local governments, agencies, and enterprises have directly obtained or have obtained through the Bank of China and other local governments and agencies empowered to arrange foreign loans when the state controls the scale of foreign investment, and for which they are responsible for repaying both principal and interest, the state assuming no responsibility for repayment of the loan. Foreign capital in the form of Bank of China transferred credit (such as buyer's credit, commercial credit, and foreign issued bonds) are in the category of "self-borrowing and self-repaying."

Monthly Status Report on Foreign Trader-Invested Enterprise Investment

Table No: National Composite Table 323

Foreign Investment Statistical Report 4

Tabulator: MOFERT, State Statistical Bureau

Document #: (87) MOFERT Record No 1548

Capital Method:

Name of Enterprise:

Foreign Investor Nationality and Name:

Firm and Symbol:

Form of Investment	Currency Units	Actual Cumulative Investment	Including: Current Year Investment	Remarks
A	B	1	2	C
1. Actual Foreign Trader Investment	\$10,000			
Cash	\$10,000			
Materials	\$10,000			
Other	\$10,000			
2. Actual Chinese Investment	10,000 RMB			
Cash	10,000 RMB			
Appraised Value of Capital in Existing Assets	10,000 RMB			
3. Enterprise Foreign Loan Investment	\$10,000			
Including: Chinese guaranteed	\$10,000			
Borrowed From Foreign-Capitalized Bank in China	\$10,000			
4. Enterprise Domestic Loan Investment	10,000 RMB/\$10,000			
Including: Borrowed from Bank of China	\$10,000			
Date of Issue:		Signatory:	Tabulator:	Tel:

Explanation of Foreign Capital Statistical Table 4 Tabulation:

1. **Purpose of Table:** This table is a grassroots level monthly report that portrays the status of development of foreign trader-invested enterprise investment (from the actual beginning of investment to full completion of the investment).

2. **Units Filling Out the Report:** Foreign trader investment enterprises fill out the report, and all local government and agencies compile them.

3. **Reports Filing Times and Methods:** Foreign trader investment enterprises file a report each month within three days following the end of the month. They file it with either the local foreign economic relations and trade agency of another agency concerned depending on their subordination. After each local government and each agency separately examines, verifies, and summarizes the December report in terms of the three forms of investment, namely Sino-foreign joint venture, contractual enterprises, and foreign-funded enterprise, within 30 days after the end of the year, a report is made to MOFERT and to government statistical bureaus at the same level.

4. **Instructions for Filling Out the Form:**

a. "Foreign trader actual investment" means the actual capital that the foreign trader has invested as cash, materials, industrial equity, and the appraised value of special skills.

b. "Cash" means investment in the form of cash. Foreign trader cash investment in other than United States dollars must be converted into \$10,000 equivalents. In addition to being converted into United States dollars, RMB investment must be as an RMB (10,000 RMB) figure.

3. "Materials" means investment in tangible capital such as equipment, apparatus, and raw and processed material.

4. "Other" means investment in intangible capital such as industrial equity and special skills.

5. "Actual Chinese investment means Chinese investment of cash, materials, and expenses for the use of land in accordance with contract provisions.

6 "Enterprise foreign loan investment" means funds within the approved total amount of enterprise investment that an enterprise borrows within China (or from a foreign-owned bank in China" in the name as a juridical person or in the name of both the Chinese and foreign party. It includes: guaranteed loans from Chinese financial organs, and funds borrowed from foreign owned banks in China, which should be listed individually.

7. "Foreign owned banks in China" means foreign banks and foreign trader investment enterprises of a financial nature that have been approved according to law to operate in China.

8. "Enterprise investment of loans made in China" means foreign currency or RMB funds within the approved total amount of enterprise capital that an enterprise borrows as a juridical person from a financial institution in China. When local governments and agencies collate the various foreign currency funds that enterprises have borrowed in China, they are to convert them to \$10,000 equivalents using the publication, *Internal Uniform Exchange Rate Tables for the Conversion of All Currencies Into United States Dollars*. All borrowed RMB is to be listed separately (and not converted to United States dollars).

9. "Actual cumulative investment" means cumulative investment from the time that the enterprise began to invest until the reporting period.

10. "Current year investment" means the month-by-month cumulative total during the reporting year.

Quarterly Report on the Use of Foreign Capital by Country (or Territory)

Table No: National Composite Table 324

Foreign Investment Statistical Report 5

Tabulator: MOFERT, State Statistical Bureau

Document #: (87) MOFERT Record No 1548

Collating Unit:

Money Unit: \$10,000

Method of Using Foreign Investment	Total of Country and Code Number	Country and Code Number							
	Project (or Enterprise)	Contracted Foreign Investment	Actual Foreign Capital Used	Project (or Enterprise)	Contracted Foreign Investment	Actual Foreign Capital Used	Project (or Enterprise)	Contracted Foreign Investment	Actual Foreign Capital Used
A	1	2		3	4	5	6		
Grand Total									
1. Foreign Loans									
Foreign Government Loan									
International Financial Organization Loan									
Export Credit									
Including: Seller's Credit									
Foreign Bank Commercial Loan									
Bonds and Shares Certificates Issued Abroad									
2. Foreign Trader Direct Investment									
Joint Venture									
Contractual Venture									
Foreign-capitalized Enterprise									
Cooperative Development									
3. Other Foreign Trader Investment									
International Leasing									
Compensation Trade									
Processing and Assembly									
Date of Issuance:	Signatory:		Tabulator:		Tel:				

Instructions for the Preparation of Foreign Capital Statistical Table 5:

[4 Jan p 3]

[Text] 1. Purpose of the Table: This is a consolidated table that depicts the number of individual projects (or

enterprises) in China using foreign capital and the contracted amount of foreign capital during the current year, the actual amount of foreign capital used broken down by country (or territory) ory.

2. Units filing out the report: Compiled and filed by all jurisdictions and all agencies.

3. Reporting period and method:

a) Reporting units prepare summaries sequentially by country (or territory) code number, reporting within 15 days following the end of the quarter to MOFERT and to government statistical bureaus at each level.

b) All agencies prepare a summary only for foreign-owned enterprises (i.e., foreign-owned enterprises in which there is no local investment), and other projects for which foreign capital was used by enterprises under their direct jurisdiction in places other than the four SEZ.

c) In reporting to MOFERT, municipalities listed under plan also provide a copy of the report to the provincial foreign economic relations and trade department (or commission), and to the provincial statistical bureau.

d) In reporting to provincial foreign economic relations and trade departments (or commissions), the four SEZ and coastal cities opened to the outside world provide a copy to both MOFERT and to government statistical bureaus at the same level.

e) Statistical reports on international leasing are filled out by foreign-owned enterprises engaged in leasing and by authorized units signing international leasing contracts, foreign economic relations and trade units at all levels in the province collating the reports for passage to MOFERT. The transfer leases entered into between this kind of enterprise and domestic enterprises and contract leasing enterprises are not filled in on foreign capital statistical forms, nor do foreign economic relations and trade units in provinces where contracting leasing enterprises are located make a summary report.

The same applies to the method of filing reports on international leasing statistics in the various statistical reports covered by this system.

4. Explanation of form entries:

a) The foreign owner's country (or territory) is given in accordance with his registered country (or territory); the

entry for bonds issued abroad is filled in according to the country (or territory) of issuance; and the entry for international financial organization loans is filled in with the name of the lending organization.

Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises operated inside China by Chinese corporations outside China are not included in statistics by the registered country (or territory) of the investor, but are listed instead under "Investments by Chinese Organizations Abroad" (Code 999).

b) "Country code number" means the name and code number for the countries (or territories), and the international financial organizations listed in Attachment 2, *Codes for Countries (or Territories)*. When filling in the name of the country (or territory), the corresponding code number is to be filled in at the same time.

c) "Amount of contracted foreign capital" is to be given in accordance with explanation 2 for filling out foreign capital statistical table 1 in this system.

d) Since the amount of credit included in statistics is based on the excess balance at the end of the period, the country (or territory) of short-term creditors cannot be factually reported in the entry titled *Foreign Bank Commercial Loans*. In such cases, the country may be listed under "other" (code number 904).

e) For foreign-owned enterprises operated by Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, by overseas Chinese who are legally authorized to use renminbi, or by foreign businessmen who reinvest renminbi profits, the number of such enterprises and the amount of money must be explained under remarks.

f) The statistics given in each column of this table are cumulative figures for the current year reporting period. They are not quarterly figures, nor are they cumulative figures carried over from a previous year.

g) All indicator figures appearing in the total column on this table must be identical with the corresponding statistical indicator figures shown on foreign capital statistical table 1.

Detailed Quarterly Table for Approved Foreign Loan Projects (Signed Contracts)

Quarter, 199

Table No. State Statistical Bureau Composite Table 324A

MOFERT Table 5a

Table Preparer: MOFERT

State Statistical Bureau Document No: (87)

MOFERT Record No. 1548

Filing Unit: Jurisdiction Code No:

Money Units: 10,000

Borrowing Method and Project (Contract) Name	Lending Country (or Territory)	Contract Number, Date Signed	Project Status				Loan Conditions		Full Designation of Foreign Creditor	
			Construction Scale	Construction Time Limit (Years)	Total Project Investment	Approved Amount of Loan	Annual Interest Rate (%)	Capital Repayment Period From Year to Year		
					10,000 yuan RMB	Original Currency Amount	Converted to US\$			
A	B	C	D	E	1	2	3	4	5	6
										Date of Issuance:
Signature:			Preparer:					Tel:		

Instructions for Preparation of Foreign Capital Statistical Table 5A

1. Purpose of preparing table: This table depicts the status of foreign loan projects signed during the current year. It is an attachment to foreign capital statistical table 5.

2. Units filing report: This table is filed by the foreign signatory or sponsoring unit, i.e., MOFERT, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the People's Bank, the Bank of China, and other jurisdictions, agencies, enterprises, or financial institutions having authority to make foreign loans.

3. Report period and method: This is a quarterly report. It is a one time report filed after the signing of a foreign loan agreement or contract (contracts requiring approval to be come effective must so say in the contract).

1) Foreign capital that jurisdictions arrange to borrow themselves is to be reported at required times to the local provincial foreign economic relations and trade department (commission, or bureau) by units having authority to make foreign loans. Foreign capital that agencies

borrow themselves is to be reported at required times to the units to which they are responsible by units having authority to make foreign loans.

2) Foreign economic relations and trade departments (commissions, or bureaus) in all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities under direct central government jurisdiction, cities listed under plan, as well as ministries, commissions, and directly administered organs of the State Council are to report to MOFERT within 15 days at the end of the quarter. When reporting to MOFERT, cities listed under plan are to send a copy of the report to the provincial foreign economic relations and trade department (or commission). When reporting to the province, coastal cities opened to the outside world and SEZ are to send a copy of the report to MOFERT.

3) State centrally borrowed foreign capital for a State Council-approved foreign window is to reported to MOFERT within 15 days after the end of the quarter by the MOFERT (Credit Bureau), the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the People's Bank, and the Bank of China once the foreign contract takes effect (or is approved).

4. Explanation of how to fill out the form:

Detailed Quarterly Report Table for Approved Foreign-owned Enterprises (Contracts)

Quarter, 199

State Statistical Bureau Composite Table 324B

MOFERT Table 5B

Table Preparer: MOFERT State Statistical Bureau

Document No: (87)

MOFERT Record No. 1548

Filing Unit: Jurisdiction Code No:

Money Units: 10,000

Sequential Number	Investment Method and Enterprise (or Contract) Name	Enterprise Location	Investor Name			Limits and Scale of Production	Firm Code Number	Number of Years Cooperation	Approval Document Number and Date	Total Project Investment			Amount of Funds Outside Contract			
			Chinese Party	Foreign Party	Country Code					Total	Registered Capital	Enterprise Loan	Total	Percentage of Foreign Businessman Investment	Amount of Foreign Businessman Investment	Enterprise Loans From Outside China
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date of Issue:			Signature:			Preparer:			Tel:							

Instruction for Preparation of Foreign Capital Statistical Table 5B

1. Purpose of preparing table: This is a detailed table that shows approved foreign businessman direct investment projects (or enterprises) for the current year. It is an attachment to statistical table 5.

2. Units filing in table: This table is to be prepared by the unit that approved establishment of the foreign-owned enterprise.

3. Reporting time and method: The unit filing the report is to prepare a one time consolidated report based on the foreign-owned enterprise contracts or approval certificates for the reporting period. The report is to be filed with MOFERT within 15 days after the end of the quarter. Marine petroleum cooperative prospecting and development contracts are to be listed on this form.

4. Instructions on how to fill out the form:

a) The investment method asked for in column 2 applies to Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign contractual joint enterprises, foreign-owned enterprises, and cooperative development. The "name of enterprise (or contract)" asked for refers to the full name of foreign owned

enterprises as well as to the name of marine petroleum cooperative prospecting and development contracts.

b) The "investor name" means the complete names of all parties both Chinese and foreign.

c) "Limits and scale of production" requires filing out the form in accordance with the range of business, the production capacity or the scale of construction specified in the contract.

d) The "firm code number" is to be filled in from among the 99 major categories listed in *Categories and Code Numbers of Firms in the National Economy* (See Attachment 3).

e) "Total project investment" means the total amount of investment specified in the contract, i.e., the sum total of the investment of all parties and the construction funds that the enterprise has raised.

f) "Registered capital" means registered capital for establishment of the foreign owned enterprise specified in the contract.

g) "Enterprise loan" means the amount of loans invested in the enterprise aside from registered capital within the total approved project investment.

8. "Amount of capital outside contract" requires filling in the form by separate methods of investment, such as:

1) Sino-foreign joint ventures and marine petroleum cooperative prospecting and development investment is to be filled in accordance with the foreign businessman investment that the contract specifies.

2) Foreign-owned enterprise investment is to be filled in according to the approved amount of foreign businessman investment.

3) The investment of Sino-foreign joint venture enterprises is to be figured in terms of the following three conditions:

The first condition:

Known: (1) registered capital;
(2) percentage of foreign businessman investment;
(3) enterprise loans from outside China.

Therefore: Amount of funds outside of contract = (registered capital x percentage of foreign businessman investment) + enterprise loans from outside China.

The second condition:

Known: (1) registered capital and total project investment are equal;
(2) percentage of foreign businessman investment.

Therefore: Amount of funds outside of contract = registered capital x percentage of foreign businessman investment.

The third condition:

Known: (1) registered capital;
(2) percentage of foreign businessman investment;
(3) total project investment, but unspecified amount of foreign loans by enterprise within China.

Therefore: Amount of funds outside of contract = total project investment x percentage of foreign businessman investment.

9. "Percentage of foreign businessman investment" means the percentage of foreign businessman investment in registered capital specified in the enterprise contract or charter.

10. "Amount of foreign businessman investment" means the amount of foreign businessman subscribed capital as a percentage of foreign businessman investment within enterprise registered capital.

11. Foreign owned enterprises operated by Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots, or by overseas Chinese that are legally approved to use renminbi or to reinvest renminbi profits must make separate tables and file reports providing all particulars called for on this table, using 10,000 yuan as the unit for the sum of money.

12. When foreign-owned enterprises revise previous contracts (or charters), they must provide the name of the enterprise and the original approval data in accordance with the provisions of this table. Then they must write make corrections in red. If the amount of investment is revised, they must write in the difference between the earlier and the later amounts. On an accompanying consolidated table, they must also report any increase or decrease (using a minus sign to show a decrease). However, no readjustment of the number of enterprises is to be made. Only when the form of investment changes, such as when a joint contractual enterprise becomes a joint venture, should attendant increase or decrease in statistical norms be made when collating the investment method categories.

13. Enterprises in which Taiwan corporations, enterprises, or individuals have invested in the mainland following approval must file reports using this form. The names of these enterprises and the names of the investors will not ordinarily be disclosed. They will not be published in newspapers, will not be broadcast, and will not be included in directories of foreign-owned enterprises.

**Quarterly Report of Agreements (Or Contracts) Permitting the Use of Foreign Capital Broken Down by Industry
Quarter, 199**

Table No: State Statistical Bureau
Consolidated Table 325

MOFERT Statistical Table 6

Organization Preparing Table: MOFERT
State Statistical Bureau Document No:

(87) MOFERT Record No. 1548

Unit Filing Report:

Money Units: \$10,000

Form of Foreign Capital Use	Total		Industry Code No.	
	Number of Projects (or Enterprises)	Contracted Amount of Foreign Capital	Number of Projects (or Enterprises)	Contracted Amount of Foreign Capital
A	1	2	3	4
Grand Total				
1. Foreign Loans				
Foreign Government Loans				
International Financial Organization Loan				
Export Credit				
Including Seller's Credit				
Foreign Bank Commercial Credit				
Bonds and Share Certificates Issued Abroad				
2. Foreign Businessman Direct Investment				
Joint Venture Enterprise				
Contractual Joint Venture				
Foreign-owned Enterprise				
Cooperative Development				
3. Other Foreign Businessman Investment				
International Leasing				
Compensation Trade				
Processing and Assembly				
Date of issuance:	Signature:	Preparer:	Tel: x[]	

Instructions for Preparing Foreign Capital Statistical Form 6

1. Purpose of Form: This is a consolidated form broken down by industry that shows the number of projects (or enterprises) in China approved to use foreign capital during the current year, and the amount of contracted foreign capital.

2. Units Filing Report: This form is to be collated and filed by foreign economic relations and trade units in all provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities under direct central government administration, and cities listed under plan, as well as units in charge of foreign investment in ministries, commissions, and directly administered organs of the State Council.

3. Reporting Times and Methods:

a. Sequential collations by industry code number from reporting units are to be filed with MOFERT and government statistical bureaus at the same level within 15 days following the end of the quarter.

b. Other reports preparation methods are the same as for foreign capital statistical form 5.

4. Instructions for filling out the form:

1. All the statistical indicators in this form are cumulative figures for the current year reporting period. They are not quarterly figures, nor are they cumulative figures carried over from previous years.

2. The "industry code number" is to be filled in from the choices given in attachment three to this system, *Categories and Code Numbers of Firms in the National*

Economy. This includes the following: A separate listing from among 99 major categories of industrial categories for coal (08,35), petroleum (09,34), textiles (22), chemicals (36/37), machinery (53,56,63), and electronics (58,60/61], and for hotels (822) in the civilian services category. In the coal category, if a project is in the mining and cleaning industry, fill in the code number 08. If it is in the coking, coal and coal products industry, fill in the code number 35.

3. All production enterprises are to be categorized under the industry to which their main products belong.

Enterprises (or corporations) engaged in international leasing are to be included under the "other" major category (the code number for which is 99).

4. The category to be used for foreign bank commercial credit, and for bonds and shares issued abroad may be the one that applies to the use of loans for a construction project or, if it is impossible to determine the proper category, such funds may be placed in the "other" category (code number 99).

5. All of the statistical figures given in the form's total column must be identical with the corresponding figures given in MOFERT forms 1 and 5

Quarterly Report on the Status of Production and Operations of Foreign-Owned Enterprises
Quarter 199

Form of Investment:
Name of Enterprise:
Trade and code Number:
Form Number:

State Statistical Bureau Composite Form 326
MOFERT Form 7 Preparing Organ: MOFERT
State Statistical Bureau

Category Name	Money Units	Actual for the Year	Percent Increase or Decrease Over Previous Year	Remarks
A	B	1	2	C
1. Gross Output Value	10,000 yuan			
2. Income from Sales (Business)	10,000 yuan			
Including: Export Sales Income	\$10,000			
3. Enterprise Gap Between Foreign Exchange Receipts and Expenditures	\$10,000			
4. Foreign Exchange Balance	\$10,000			
5. Foreign Currency Debts	\$10,000			
6. Enterprise Total Profit or Loss	10,000 yuan			
7. Foreign Businessman Return on Investment	\$10,000/10,000 yuan			
Date of Issuance:	Signature:	Preparer:	Tel:	

Instructions for Preparing Foreign Capital Statistical Form 7:

1. Purpose of Form: This form shows the status of production and operations of a foreign-owned firm from the time construction was completed and it went into operation (start up) until completion of the contract period.

2. Units filing out the form: Foreign owned enterprises are to prepare the form, and all jurisdictions and all departments are to collate reports by form of investment category. This form is to be filled out for marine petroleum contractual prospecting and development projects.

3. Reporting times and methods:

a) The quarterly reports that foreign owned enterprises prepare are to be filed for collation with the local MOFERT or unit in charge within 7 days following the end of the quarter.

b) Other reports preparation methods are the same as for foreign capital statistical form 5.

4. Instructions for filling out the form:

a) "Gross output value" means gross output value for the current years in terms of current Chinese prices of

foreign-owned enterprises in the industrial, agricultural, construction industry, and communications and transportation industry production sectors.

b) "Sales (business) income" means foreign-owned enterprise income from the sale of its products and income derived from labor and technical services, or the business income of foreign-owned enterprises engaged in business, food and drink, housing, or public utilities.

c) "Export sales income" means the total value of foreign exchange income from the export during the reporting period of products that the enterprise has produced. However, when calculating the total "sales (or business) income of the enterprise, renminbi sums (10,000 yuan) are to be converted in accordance with the *Internal United States Dollar Conversion Rate Table for All Currencies*.

d) "Enterprise Gap Between Foreign Exchange Receipts and Expenditures" means the difference between all foreign exchange receipts and expenditures from enterprise production and operation activities.

Enterprise gap between foreign exchange receipts and expenditures = Excess foreign exchange balance carried forward from the previous year + current year foreign exchange earnings - current year foreign exchange expenditures.

1) "Excess foreign exchange balance carried forward from previous year" includes foreign exchange approved for deposit outside China.

2) "Current year foreign exchange earnings" includes borrowed operating funds for production, foreign exchange from exports (including the exports by the enterprise itself, exports made through a foreign trade agent, imports to be based on production), foreign

exchange from internal sales (including foreign exchange certificates), as well as foreign exchange earnings from other operations.

3) "Current year foreign exchange expenditures" include spare parts and replacement parts, and raw and supplementary materials imported for production purposes, payments for staff member and worker wages, repayment of foreign loan principal and interest, distributed profits, dividends, and other foreign exchange expenditures made for production and operations.

4) "Foreign exchange balance" means both the enterprise's foreign exchange balance deposited in Chinese banks and funds approved for deposit abroad.

5) "Foreign currency debts" means the unrepaid portion of funds borrowed from foreign banks that have been used in China.

5. "Enterprise total profit or loss" means an enterprise's total profits available for enterprise distribution or its total losses. Preliminary rough figures may be used in reporting total profits and losses in quarterly reports, the figures being adjusted in the final year-end statement.

6. "Foreign businessman return on investment" means the income that the foreign business has made on the investment. This includes returns in kind, distributions, profits and dividends received, and fees received from technology transfers.

All foreign business returns on investment in renminbi are to be listed in terms of 10,000 yuan. Other currencies are to be converted to \$10,000 terms.

7. When making collations, all jurisdictions and departments must make separate ones on the basis of form of investment, and note clearly the number of enterprises under each form of investment, by noting in the remarks column "number of profit-making enterprises," "total profits," number of losing enterprises," and "total losses."

Table Showing Current Status of Foreign-Owned Enterprises by Category

As of month, 199

Form No:

State Statistical Composite Form 327

MOFERT Statistical Form 8

Preparing Organ: MOFERT

State Statistical Bureau Document No: (87)

MOFERT Record No. 1548

Unit Filing Report:

Local Code No.:

Money Unit: \$10,000

Particulars	Units	Total		Joint Ventures		Contractual Ventures		Foreign-owned Enterprise	
		Cumulative	Including: Current Year	Cumulative	Including: Current Year	Cumulative	Including: Current Year		
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Approved Foreign-owned Enterprises	Number								
Including: Product-exporting Enterprises	Number								
Sophisticated Technology Enterprises	Number								
Amount of Foreign Business Capital Invested	\$10,000								
Enterprises Built and in Production (Started up)	Number								
Sales (Business) Income	10,000 yuan								
Including: Export Sales Income	\$10,000								
Foreign Exchange Gap Between Receipts and Expenditures	\$10,000								
Total Profits or Losses	10,000 yuan								
3. Enterprises Being Built With Investment	Number								
Actual Foreign Capital Invested	\$10,000								
4. Enterprises Whose Contract Has Been Completed	Number								
Net Value of Fixed Assets	10,000 yuan								
5. Cancelled Enterprises	Number								
Amount of Non-Contract Foreign Capital	\$10,000								
Enterprises That Have Not Yet Started Up	Number								
Amount of Non-Contract Foreign Capital	\$10,000								
Date of Issuance:				Signature:		Preparer:		Tel:	

[7 Jan p 2]

[Text] 1. Purpose of Form: This is a composite form that depicts the progress in the examination and approval, construction and production (operation) of foreign-owned enterprises.

2. Units filing report: This form is to be prepared by foreign economic relations and trade commissions in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under plan, and units in charge in State Council ministries, commissions, and directly administered agencies.

3. Reporting times and methods: Reporting units are to compile pertinent statistical data once semiannually for reporting to MOFERT and government statistical bureaus at the same level within 30 days following 20 July of the current year.

4. Instructions for filling out the form:

a) The number of "approved foreign-owned enterprises" is the sum of items 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 under column A.

b) The "product-exporting enterprises" and the "sophisticated technology enterprises" listed on this form are those so recognized following examination in accordance with "provisions of the 22 articles."

c) For a detailed explanation of the "amount of foreign businessman investment" entry, see the instructions for this system's foreign capital statistical form 5b.

d) "Enterprises built and in production (started up)" means production enterprises that have gone into normal production following fulfillment of the scale of capital construction provided for in the original enterprise contract. It does not mean the formal beginning of operation of nonproduction enterprises.

e) "Export sales income," "foreign exchange gap between receipts and expenditures," and "total profits or losses" means the same as foreign capital statistics in form 7. The statistical specifications for these three entries are all current year cumulative figures.

f) "Enterprises being built with investment" means enterprises for which ground has already been broken and on which capital construction is underway, or all parties to a joint venture have begun investment in accordance with contract provisions.

g) "Actual foreign capital invested" means the sum of the amount of the total approved investment in an enterprise that a foreign firm has already put up and the capital that the enterprise has borrowed abroad (including funds borrowed from a foreign-owned bank in China).

h) "Enterprises whose contract has been completed" means the end of the operating period in accordance with contract provisions for approved foreign-owned enterprises, and enterprises that are completing termination procedures in accordance with prevailing law.

i) "Net value of fixed assets" means the original value of all fixed assets reported at the beginning of the period minus the value after withholding of depreciation expenses during the reporting period.

j) "Disbanded enterprises" means enterprises other than the entry 4 "enterprises whose contract has been completed" the termination of contract or disbandment of which has been approved.

k) "Enterprises that have not yet started up" means enterprises for which ground has not yet been broken or capital construction begun, or enterprises for which none of the contractual parties has made any actual investment as yet.

l) "Amount of noncontract foreign capital" is to be filled in accordance with instruction 2 for foreign capital statistical table 1 in this system.

m) When preparing this form, enterprises that have been built and have gone into production but whose early termination or cancellation has been approved for reason are to be included in statistics under "cancelled enterprises" and subtracted from the entry titled, "enterprises built and in production."

n) Cumulative figures on the form are all cumulative figures as of the end of the reporting period. "Current year" figures means cumulative periods for either January through June, or January through December in the current year reporting period.

Attached Table 1. Code Number Table for China's Provinces, Municipalities, and Autonomous Regions, and for State Council Entities Concerned

Province, Municipality, and Autonomous Region	Code Number
Beijing	1100
Tianjin	1200
Hebei Province	1300
Qinhuangdao	1301
Shanxi Province	1400
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	1500
Liaoning Province	2100

Attached Table 1. Code Number Table for China's Provinces, Municipalities, and Autonomous Regions, and for State Council Entities Concerned (Continued)

Province, Municipality, and Autonomous Region	Code Number
Shenyang	2101
Dalian	2102
Jilin Province	2200
Heilongjiang Province	2300
Harbin	2301
Shanghai	3100
Jiangsu Province	3200
Nantong	3201
Lianyungang	3202
Zhejiang Province	3300
Ningbo	3301
Wenzhou	3302
Anhui Province	3400
Fujian Province	3500
Xiamen	3502
Fuzhou	3502
Jiangxi Province	3600
Shandong Province	3700
Qingdao	3701
Yantai	3702
Henan Province	4100
Hubei Province	4200
Wuhan	4201
Hunan Province	4300
Guangdong Province	4400
Guangzhou	4402
Shenzhen	4402
Zhuhai	4403
Shantou	4404
Zhanjiang	4405
Hainan Province	4406
Guangxi Autonomous Region	4500
Beihai	4501
Sichuan Province	5100
Chongqing	5101
Guizhou Province	5200
Yunnan Province	5300
Shaanxi Province	6100
Xian	6101
Gansu Province	6200
Ningxia Autonomous Region	6300
Qinghai Province	6400
Xinjiang Autonomous Region	6500

Attached Table 1. Code Number Table for China's Provinces, Municipalities, and Autonomous Regions, and for State Council Entities Concerned (Continued)

Province, Municipality, and Autonomous Region	Code Number
Ministry, Commission (Bureau), or Corporation	Code Number
MOFERT	7100
Ministry of Finance	7101
Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power	7102
Ministry of Railways	7103
Ministry of Communications	7104
Ministry of Petroleum	7105
Ministry of Coal Industry	7106
Ministry of Metallurgical Industry	7107
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications	7108
State Education Commission	7109
Ministry of Public Health	7110
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery	7111
Ministry of Forestry	7112
Ministry of Chemical Industry	7113
Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources	7114
Ministry of Textile Industry	7115
State Machinery Commission	7116
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7117
Ministry of Electronics Industry	7118
Ministry of State Security	7119
Ministry of Public Security	7120
Ministry of Radio and Television	7121
Ministry of Light Industry	7122
Ministry of Astronautics	7123
State Science and Technology Commission	7124
State Statistical Bureau	7125
Ministry of Nuclear Industry	7126
General Administration of Exchange Control	8101
State Pharmaceutical Administration	8102
China Travel and Tourism Board	8103
State Supplies Bureau	8104
State Council Organization Affairs Administration	8105
China Petrochemical Corporation	8106
China National Offshore Oil Corporation	8107
China International Trust and Investment Corporation	8108
China National Energy and Electric Power Development Corporation	8109
China New Development Corporation	8111
News Publication Office	8112
General Staff Administration	8113
Xinhuashe	8114
China People's Bank	9101
Bank of China	9102

Attached Table 1. Code Number Table for China's Provinces, Municipalities, and Autonomous Regions, and for State Council Entities Concerned (Continued)

Province, Municipality, and Autonomous Region	Code Number
China Investment Bank	9103
Agriculture Bank	9104
Other	9999

Instructions for Filling Out Foreign Capital Statistics Basic Form 1 (B)

1. This form is to be prepared by foreign-owned enterprises prior to 15 April, and filed with the local foreign economic relations and trade unit, and statistical unit. Foreign relations and trade departments (or commissions and bureaus) in all provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered municipalities, and cities listed under plan are to verify it prior to 30 April, and send it, in turn, to MOFERT and the State Statistical Bureau.

Cards from foreign-owned enterprises operated by units under direct central government administration (in which local enterprises have not invested) are to be verified by units in charge and sent to MOFERT and the State Statistical Bureau.

2. Explanation of principal entries.

a) By "gross output value (at current prices) for the whole year is meant gross output value at current prices of foreign-owned enterprises engaged in agriculture, construction, communications and transportation expressed in terms of prevailing statistical norms for gross output value in agriculture, construction, communications and transportation.

b) "Sales (or business) income" means all business income of foreign-owned enterprises from product sales and income derived from providing labor and technical services, or the total amount from sales of commodities and services to outside enterprises by enterprises engaged in business or in the food and beverage industry.

c) "Amount of commodity retail sales" means the total amount received from direct sales of consumer goods to residents and sales of agricultural means of production to peasants, as well as sales of consumer goods to social groups for communal use.

d) "Export foreign exchange earnings" means foreign exchange earnings from an enterprise's direct export of products, including exports it makes by itself, exports through a foreign trade agent, and foreign exchange earnings from the use of production to offset import costs.

e) "Total staff members and workers (employees)" means the number of actual staff members and workers in an enterprise on the last day of the year. By all staff members and workers is meant all personnel working in

an enterprise and paid a wage (or salary) by the enterprise. This includes Chinese personnel, overseas Chinese, Hong Kong, and Macao personnel, and alien personnel recruited or hired in accordance with contract provisions or a decision of the board of directors, as well as those that the enterprise has decided on.

f) "Total Annual wages (or salary) for all staff members and workers (employees)" means total labor compensation actually paid all staff members and workers during the reporting year. It includes wages (or salaries), bonuses, and subsidies paid to all categories of personnel in accordance with wage standards set by applicable state laws and decrees, contracts, and board of directors decisions. Labor compensation paid to employees, whether in the form of renminbi or in kind, is included in total wages. All foreign currency wage payments to staff members and workers are not only to be figured in terms of United States dollars, but also separately converted into renminbi for inclusion in statistics.

g) "Enterprise total gross assets" includes liquid assets and fixed assets, and well as long-term investment, and projects under construction.

h) "Year-end original value figure for fixed assets" means the value of an enterprise's total assets at year end figured in terms of original value. Fixed assets for the whole year must include fixed assets that the enterprise uses in production, fixed assets not used in production, fixed assets leased to others, unused fixed assets, unneeded fixed assets, and land.

i) "Year-end net value figure for fixed assets" means the original value of an enterprise's total fixed assets minus depreciation funds that have been withheld.

j) "Total profit" means profit remaining following deduction of income tax payments from gross profits realized.

k) "Total amount of 'three funds' withheld" means the sum of the staff member and worker bonus and welfare fund, the reserve fund, and the enterprise development fund withheld from an enterprise's total after-tax profits.

l) "Total taxes paid" means the total of all taxes that an enterprise pays in accordance with the country's tax laws, including the income tax, the uniform industrial and commercial tax, the urban real estate tax, vehicle and ship use licensing tax, and individual income taxes withheld for payment.

m) "Profits available for distribution" means the surplus balance of an enterprises' after-tax profits for the whole year following deduction of payments into the "three funds," plus "undistributed profits carried over to the beginning of the previous year." This is the sum available for distribution during the current year.

n) "Dividends and profits distributed" means the sum of the profits and dividends that the board of directors has decided to distribute to all partners in contractual joint ventures and joint ventures.

o) "Investor repatriated earnings from investment" means profits, dividends and recovered investment that the foreign businessman has repatriated, including the capital stock that the foreign businessman has withdrawn from the enterprise, which should be listed separately.

p) "Foreign exchange used for imports" means payments for equipment, raw and processed materials, unassembled parts, and spares imported for the business's production and operation, and for expendables used in production and daily life.

q) "Enterprise foreign exchange receipts and expenditures gap" means the difference between receipts and expenditures of foreign exchange for an enterprise's production and operation, including the shortfall carried forward from the previous year. The same instructions given for foreign capital statistical table 7 apply.

r) "Year-end enterprise debt balance" means capital outstanding on an enterprise's internal or external loans, including unpaid interest that is due for payment. The external foreign currency debt balance must be listed separately.

s) The instructions for other entries provided in "Table (or Card) Showing Basic Position of Foreign-owned Enterprises (Industrial Enterprises), and Enterprises (Industrial Enterprises) in Which Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao Residents Have Invested" (Foreign Capital Statistics Basic Table 1 A) are provided in addition to the foregoing. For details, consult the instructions provided in State Statistical Bureau publication "Basic Position (Cards) for Foreign-owned Enterprises (Industrial Enterprises) and Enterprises (Industrial Enterprises) in Which Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao Residents Have Invested."

Attached Table 2. Code Numbers for Countries (and Territories)

Code Number	Country (or Territory)
100	Asia
101	Hong Kong
102	Macao
103	Taiwan
104	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
109	Japan
110	Philippine Islands
112	Thailand
113	Malaysia
114	Singapore
116	Indonesia
117	Pakistan
118	Bangladesh
119	India
125	Turkey
126	Cyprus
127	Syria
128	Lebanon
129	Jordan
135	Kuwait
139	Oman
200	Africa
203	Libya
204	Tunisia
220	Liberia
242	Mauritius

Attached Table 2. Code Numbers for Countries (and Territories) (Continued)

Code Number	Country (or Territory)
300	Europe
301	USSR
302	Poland
307	Romania
309	Federal Republic of Germany
310	Yugoslavia
311	France
312	Italy
313	The Netherlands
314	Belgium
315	Luxembourg
316	United Kingdom
317	Ireland
318	Denmark
319	Finland
320	Sweden
321	Norway
323	Switzerland
324	Austria
325	Greece
326	Malta
327	Spain
328	Portugal
331	Liechtenstein
400	Latin America
417	Brazil
421	Chile
423	Argentina
500	North America
501	Canada
502	United States
600	Oceania and Pacific Islands and Islets
601	Australia
602	New Zealand
801	World Bank
802	International Monetary Fund
803	International Agricultural Development Fund
804	Asia Development Bank
904	Other
999	Investment by Chinese Organizations Abroad

Attached Table 3. Categories and Code Numbers For Firms in the National Economy

Category	Class	Identification
1		Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fishing Industry, and Water Conservancy
	01	Farming
	03	Forestry
	04	Animal Husbandry
	05	Fishing Industry
	06	Water Conservancy
	07	Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fishing Industry, and Water Conservancy Service Industries
2		Industry
	08	Coal Mining and Dressing Industry
	09	Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction Industry
	10	Ferrous Metals Mining and Dressing Industry
	11	Non-ferrous Metals Mining and Dressing Industry
	12	Building Materials and Other Non-Metallic Extraction and Dressing Industries
	13	Salt Mining Industry
	14	Other Mining and Dressing Industries
	15	Timber and Bamboo Felling and Transportation Industry
	16	Running Water Production and Supply Industry
	17	Food Manufacturing Industry
	19	Beverage Manufacturing Industry
	20	Tobacco Processing Industry
	21	Livestock Feed Industry
	22	Textile Industry
	24	Tailoring Industry
	25	Leather, Fur and Other Manufactures
	26	Lumber Processing and Bamboo, Rattan, Coir, and Grass Manufacturing Industries
	27	Furniture Manufacturing Industry
	28	Paper Manufacturing Industry
	29	Printing Industry
	30	Cultural, Educational, and Physical Education Products Manufacturing Industry
	31	Arts and Crafts Manufacturing Industry
	33	Electric Power, Steam, and Hot Water Production and Supply Industry
	34	Petroleum Processing Industry
	35	Coke, Coal Gas, and Coal Products Industry
	36	Chemical Industry
	38	Pharmaceuticals Industry
	40	Chemical Fiber Industry
	41	Rubber Products Industry
	43	Plastic Products Industry
	45	Building Materials and Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industry
	48	Ferrous Metal Smelting, Extrusion, and Processing Industries
	49	Non-ferrous Metals Smelting, Extrusion, and Processing Industries
	51	Metal Products Industry
	53	Machinery Industry
	56	Communications and Transportation Equipment Manufacturing Industry

Attached Table 3. Categories and Code Numbers For Firms in the National Economy (Continued)

Category	Class	Identification
	58	Electrical Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing Industry
	60	Electronics and Communications Equipment Manufacturing Industry
	63	Instruments, Meters, and Other Measuring Devices Manufacturing Industry
	66	Other Industries
3		Geological Survey and Prospecting Industry
	67	Geological Survey and Prospecting Industry
4		Construction Industry
	69	Civil Engineering Construction Industry
	70	Powerline, Pipeline, and Equipment Installation Industry
	71	Prospecting and Design Industry
5		Communications and Transportation Industry; Posts and Telecommunications Industry
	73	Communications and Transportation Industry
	74	Posts and Telecommunications Industry
6		Business, Public Drinking and Eating Industry, Materials Supply and Marketing Industry, and Storage Industry
	75	Business
	77	Public Drinking and Eating Industry
	78	Materials Supply and Marketing Industry
	79	Storage Industry
7		Real Estate Management, Public Utilities, Civilian Services and Consulting Services
	80	Real Estate Management
	81	Public Utilities
	82	Civilian Services
	822	Hotels
	83	Consulting Services
8		Health, Physical Education and Social Welfare Facilities
	84	Health Facilities
	85	Physical Education Facilities
	86	Social Welfare Facilities
9		Education, Culture and Art, and Radio and Television Broadcasting Facilities
	87	Education Facilities
	88	Culture and Art Facilities
	89	Radio and Television Broadcasting Facilities
10		Scientific Research and Integrated Technology Service Facilities
	90	Scientific Research Facilities
	91	Integrated Technology Service Facilities
11		Finance and Insurance Business
	93	Finance Business
	94	Insurance Business
12		State Organs, Government and Party Organs, and Social Groups
13		Other Trades
	99	Other Trades

MOFERT Statistical System Supplementary Regulations

92CE0273A Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
4 Jan 92 p 2

[Text] This regulation was published in October 1988 as a necessary augmentation and revision of *Foreign Trade Statistical System* to meet changes in foreign trade and the needs of plan management. Specific provisions are as follows:

1. Further clarification of the principle and limits of export statistics covered by the indicator, "offsetting imports through exports," cancelling the "domestic sales" indicator.

In order to reflect the actual status of foreign exchange settlement within policy limits, the statistical indicator "domestic sales" is cancelled beginning in 1991, and the indicator "offsetting imports through exports" will be uniformly applied instead.

The statistical principle for the indicator "offsetting imports through exports" is as follows: All MOFERT approved sales of commodities by foreign trade corporations inside China that are settled with foreign exchange are to be reflected through use of the "offsetting of imports through exports" indicator, and may be regarded as fulfilling export quotas.

The statistical limits of "offsetting imports through exports" are as follows: In addition to the provisions of the original "offsetting of imports through exports" indicator, the provisions of the original "domestic sales" indicator are included for: sales by foreign trade enterprises that are settled in foreign exchange to foreign ship supply companies, friendship stores, overseas Chinese shops, the Guangzhou Trade Fair, service companies for personnel going abroad, sales to foreign businessmen inside China, and the export goods of foreign guests for which payment is received in spot foreign exchange; export goods sold to the three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises; and sales to SEZ of materials needed for construction and goods needed in the people's daily life.

The former "domestic sales" indicator included the following: Exports that foreign trade enterprises settle for foreign exchange in China but that are sold and billed by Chinese economic relations and trade organs in Hong Kong and Macao and on which delivery is taken inside China; raw and supplementary materials for which settlement is made in foreign exchange with foreign trade enterprises that are sold to foreign businessmen or to Chinese organizations in Hong Kong and Macao for use in China in processing or assembling for export and for the compensation trade. Neither of these two kinds of businesses are included in the above new indicator whereby "imports are offset through exports," but they must be included separately in statistics for the buyers' country of origin.

To ensure that statistics from all jurisdictions correspond with MOFERT statistics, thereby reducing disparities, beginning in 1991 the "offsetting of imports through exports" indicator will no longer be eliminated from the total value of MOFERT's export statistics.

2. Statistical methods to be used for three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises and for foreign-owned enterprise share participation business. After eliminating the exports produced by the three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises and of foreign-owned enterprise share participation businesses in the present system, both parties can make export statistics regulations on the basis of the percentage of share participation. Current regulations are as follows: The share participation business of foreign trade corporations and three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises, such as the products that three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises produce and turn over to foreign trade enterprises to assemble for export are to be included in foreign trade enterprise export statistics. Exports that the three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises themselves export or that they commission foreign trade enterprises to export are to be included as statistics for the three kinds of partially or wholly foreign-owned enterprises.

3. Method for preparing on repayment of credit statistics.

With the approach of the peak period for China's debt repayment, a situation has occurred in which commodities are used to repay loans following export. Inasmuch as these exports have actually left Chinese territory, in order to reflect the actual scale of China's exports, commodities used for loan repayments following export should be included in export statistics on ordinary trade in keeping with export statistics principles, a table for "loan repayment" exports attached to the year-end report, showing the breakdown of commodities and countries.

The "loan repayment" exports indicator applies to State Council or State Statistical Bureau-approved repayments of foreign loans through the export of commodities, the export listed as part of the annual export commodity plan for repayment of foreign loans.

4. Further clarification of statistical methods for agent exports.

Current regulations outline statistical methods for agent exports as follows: When an agent exports on behalf of enterprises having authority to import and export, the party engaging the agent is to prepare the export statistics. When enterprises that do not have authority to import and export engage an enterprise possessing such authority to act as an agent for exports, the party engaged is to prepare the export statistics.

At the present time, however, a certain limit has been placed on the import and export of commodities by

foreign-owned enterprises having importing and exporting authority. In order to satisfy the needs of foreign trade administration and management, the methods for preparing statistics for exports through agents are further clarified here: The party that engages the export agent for enterprises that themselves have this kind of commodity import-export authority is to prepare the export statistics. When enterprises that do not have authority to import and export who engage an enterprise possessing such authority to act as an agent for exports, the party engaged prepares the statistics.

5. Further clarification of the purview of corporations specializing in foreign trade.

The export statistics of corporations specializing in foreign trade not only include import and export figures for the corporation itself, but also include the import and export figures of its affiliates in all jurisdictions (meaning personnel, planning, and finance directly subordinate to the corporation). By way of helping local economic relations and trade departments and commissions keep abreast of events, each affiliate must send a copy of reports monthly to the local economic relations department or commission. The various import-export reports that economic relations and trade departments or commissions in each jurisdiction collate for presentation to MOFERT are not to include these figures.

The foregoing provisions are to take effect on 1 January 1991.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade State Statistical Bureau 9 October 1990

Continuation of Export Commodities List from page 9.

90. 12119040 Maguolia hypoleuca, kg
91. 12119023 Astragalus root, kg (Including various kinds of astragalus)
92. 12119031 Eucommia bark, kg
93. 12119031 Fruit of Chinese wolfberry, kg (Including blood fruit of Chinese wolfberry.)
94. 12119027 Sophora flower-bud, kg
95. 12119019 Pinellia tuber, kg
96. 12119015 Chrysanthemum flower, kg
97. 12119041 Bupleurum root, kg
98. 12119029 Poria, kg
99. 12119024 Rhubarb, kg
100. 12119042 Yam, kg
101. 12119021 White paeonia, kg
102. 12119014 Coptis root, kg
103. 12119017 Fritillary bulb, kg
104. 12119018 Chaunxiong (rhizome), kg
105. 12119022 Gastrodia tuber, kg
106. 12119025 Astraotylis lancea formalyrata, kg
107. 12119026 Dried rehmannia root, kg
108. 12119040 Platycoden grandiflorum, kg
109. 12119041 Ophiopogon root, kg
110. 12119042 Tremella, kg
111. 12119043 Gecko, kg
112. 12119044 Honeysuckle flower, kg
113. 12119045 Scutellaria root, kg
114. 12119046 Atractylodes rhizome, kg
115. 7601 Aluminium and aluminium-based alloy, kg
116. 8408 Single-cylinder diesel engine, set (Referring to the whole machine and its parts.)
117. 32041501 Indigo, t
118. 32041502 Sulphur black, t
119. 29071500 Beta naphthol, t
120. 28418090 Calcium tungstate, t
121. 28418020 Sodium tungstate, t

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